

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

NO. 23.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily.
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

| Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F. | Leave San Mateo |
|--|--|
| 6:00 a. m. | 5:30 a. m. |
| Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m. | Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m. |
| 7:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| 8:30 " | 9:00 " |
| 9:30 " | 10:00 " |
| 10:30 " | 11:00 " |
| 11:30 " | 12:42 a. m. |

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

| Leave Holy Cross | Leave Packing House |
|--|--|
| 5:30 a. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m. | Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m. |
| 7:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| 8:30 " | 9:00 " |
| 9:30 " | 10:00 " |
| 10:30 " | 11:00 " |
| 11:30 " | 12:58 a. m. |
| 12:15 a. m. | 12:35 a. m. |

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 to 4:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

| From the North | A. M. | P. M. |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| From the North | 6:45 | 12:03 |
| " South | | 12:39 |

MAIL CLOSURES.

| North | A. M. | P. M. |
|-------|-------|-------|
| North | 6:55 | 12:09 |
| South | | 12:35 |

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

| JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT | Redwood City |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Hon. G. H. Buck | Redwood City |
| TREASURER | |
| F. P. Chamberlain | Redwood City |
| TAX COLLECTOR | |
| F. M. Grainger | Redwood City |
| DISTRICT ATTORNEY | |
| J. J. Bullock | Redwood City |
| ASSESSOR | |
| C. D. Hayward | Redwood City |
| COUNTY CLERK | |
| H. W. Schaberg | Redwood City |
| COUNTY RECORDER | |
| John F. Johnston | Redwood City |
| SHERIFF | |
| J. H. Mansfield | Redwood City |
| AUDITOR | |
| Geo. Barker | Redwood City |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS | |
| Miss Etta M. Tilton | Redwood City |
| CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR | |
| As. Crowe | Redwood City |
| SURVEYOR | |
| W. B. Gilbert | Redwood City |

Hangs Himself When Employer Dies.

Santa Cruz.—Mock Get, a Chinese cook, committed suicide by hanging. He had been employed for fifteen years by William Bairda, a logging contractor, and when Bairda died the other day at Loma Prieta camp, the Chinese was inconsolable. He could not attend the funeral on account of the lack of conveyances, and when the funeral party was about to leave he informed the men that they would not see him alive again. His body was found hanging to a rafter when the party returned.

WEEK'S NEWS

REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

Governor Jesse F. McDonald of Colorado has signed the limited eight-hour bill passed by the Legislature.

The Tennessee General Assembly in joint session has elected James Frazier United States Senator. The vote was: Frazier 104, Brownlow 22.

The Berlin National Zeitung says a general insurrection of natives has taken place in the southern part of the Cameroons, German West Africa.

The Ohio Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that a newspaper guessing contest on votes cast at an election is a lottery, and therefore prohibited by law.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, president of the provincial administration of Brandenburg, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Germany, in succession to the late Baron von Hammerstein.

With the news that her fourth officer and her carpenter have been lost in a storm during its passage, the Allan line steamer Sarmatian arrived in Halifax, N. S., after being eighteen days out from Glasgow.

Revised figures of the Japanese losses in the battle of Mukden show that they approximate 50,000. Revised estimates of the Russian losses, from the beginning of the battle of Mukden to the withdrawal from Tie pass, including prisoners, place them at 175,000.

Several hundred cap makers who went on strike three months ago against the "open shop" in all the factories of the New York Cap Manufacturers' Association have returned to work, having settled with their employers and gained recognition of the union.

A gift of \$250,000 has been made to the Northwestern University by Milton H. Wilson, a resident of Evanston, Ill., and one of the trustees of the institution. It is said this is the first of a series of gifts to the university to be announced soon, which will aggregate \$1,000,000.

Sir Henry Irving's United States and Canadian tour has been postponed for a year by the advice of his doctors that he should not undertake so great a strain in the near future. The health of Sir Henry is improving and all preparations are making for his appearance at Drury Lane Theater April 29th.

Six miners were killed and four injured, two probably fatally, by an explosion in the mine of the Princeton Coal Mining Company of Princeton, Ind. The cause of the disaster is not known, save that it resulted from a powder explosion. The miners were making their blasts previous to leaving the mine and the greater part of the miners had ascended.

Reports have reached Roanoke, Ala., of a disastrous storm which swept across the southern part of Randolph county, Alabama. Eight or nine negroes are known to have been killed, and damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to property. The tornado started at a point near Double Heads and proceeded in a northerly course.

The announcement is made by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw that the President would call an extraordinary session of Congress in October. While the special purpose will be the consideration of railroad rate legislation it is expected that the question of tariff revision also will be taken up and disposed of. October 3d is the date set for the convening of Congress.

The French Minister at Fez, Morocco, is negotiating for the liberation of Count de Segonzac. A ransom is demanded by Sheik Soultanas, who effected the capture of the Count in a treacherous manner, requesting that he be permitted to inspect the Count's escorts' rifles, and then, when the men were disarmed, seizing de Segonzac, who was slightly wounded in the affray.

Attorney Daniel Noyes has found a lease executed by the grandparents of Mrs. Jane Tilt of La Porte, Ind., which will establish the claim of the La Porte woman to a tract of 100 acres on which is now located the city of Orwigsburg, Pa., with a property valuation of \$1,000,000. The lease had been executed for a period of ninety-nine years and had been lost. Mrs. Tilt will take legal steps to claim the town land.

The President has designated principals and alternates for examination for admission to the United States Military Academy in the class entering the academy in 1906. Among the principals are Thomas J. Jackson Christian, a grandson of General Stonewall Jackson; Burton Young Reed, a grandson of Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young; Charles Walter Rowell, grandson of the late Major-General Frank Wheaton. All the nominees are sons of soldiers.

The Hamburg-American line received a cable at New York announcing that the Furst Bismarck, of 8000 tons, has been launched successfully at Glasgow. The ship is equipped as a floating sanatorium, and will be dispatched on health cruises. The routes of travel will be selected, so that patients will have constant change of scene, and be as comfortably cared for as at a health resort. The first cruise will start from Hamburg July 8th, and will last twenty-six days, covering 3773 nautical miles.

A new island, 4800 yards in circumference, has emerged from the sea three leagues south of Iwojima, in the Riuikin archipelago, between Japan and Formosa. The first indications were observed on November 14th last, when frequent detonations were heard, lasting until November 28th. On the latter date dense smoke began to rise and continued till December 5th, when outlines of an island became visible. The island was surrounded by a belt of sand and there was a boiling lake near the northern end, below a peak 240 feet in height.

The new Japanese battleship Kashi-ma has been launched at the Elswick shipbuilding yard at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in the presence of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain. The Kashima, being built for Japan at Barrow-in-Furness, are 16,400 tons and are to have a speed of nineteen knots. Their main batteries will consist of four twelve-inch guns, four ten-inch guns and twelve six-inch guns. The armored belts will be nine inches thick and they will have superstructures of four-inch armor, insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected.

NO HAPPINESS WITHOUT BEER.
Gets Damages Because His Capacity for Beer Was Reduced by Accident.
Camden, N. J.—Because injuries in a street car accident caused the reduction of his beer-drinking capacity from thirty glasses daily to eighteen glasses, Louis Gurber has secured a verdict for \$1000 against the Camden and Suburban Railway Company. The case was tried in the Circuit Court. The counsel for the railway company argued that the curtailment of Gurber's enjoyment of beer was a distinct advantage to him physically and financially. Gurber's lawyer maintained that his client's happiness has been lessened by just twelve glasses of beer in a day. The beer figures prominently in the Judge's charge.

Russian Industry Paralyzed by War.
St. Petersburg.—The Trade World, in an article reviewing the suspension of industry in Russia, directly or indirectly produced by the war, the immense losses suffered as a result of the 350,000 tons of grain left rotting in the Volga districts owing to the lack of transportation, and the hardships imposed on the peasants by the sending of many young and able-bodied men to the front, makes an earnest appeal for peace, saying: "Do you think still, gentlemen Chauvinists, of doubtful victories? Conclude peace and allow agriculture and industry to revive and set to work and regenerate the people. That is the victory Russia needs. Glory be to him who leads."

Russia Buys More Ships.
London.—The Times says that Russia has bought ten Hamburg-American steamers for delivery at Libau with cargoes of coal. It is supposed that they are designed for employment as colliers to the Baltic squadron.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Nathan N. Parker, the first man to start a mule pack train out of Sacramento in 1850 to the mining regions of Northern California, died at Chico after an illness of but four hours. Death was due to neuralgia of the heart.

Specifications for extensive repairs to the transport Thomas' boilers and machinery have been received by the authorities at the navy yard. The Thomas can be repaired at the navy yard as cheaply and quickly as at any shipyard.

J. W. Shumate, a dry goods merchant, was shot and killed in his store at Colton by robbers. Under Shumate's body lay his double-barreled shotgun, with one barrel discharged, and a revolver with five chambers empty.

I. M. Pontious, 29 years old, a Southern Pacific Company switchman, was killed at Alameda Point by being crushed while coupling cars. His head was caught. Pontious resided with his wife, a bride of three months, in Oakland.

Continuous rain has considerably damaged the apricot crop, both in Suisun and Green valleys, Solano county. Peaches are also affected. Conservative estimates place the damage at 25 per cent. Before the rain prospects indicated a full crop.

Sterling Roberts of El Cacao was shot and killed at the Small & Rowling ranch, in the mountains, ten miles from Banning. The murder was committed by a man named Pate, who was employed on the ranch. Pate claims that he acted in self-defense.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the bay near Lime Point last week. The remains are decomposed beyond recognition. The body is clothed in a United States infantryman's uniform. A Philippine cent piece was all that the pockets contained.

Petty pilfering has been going on at the Mare Island navy yard for some time past and the commander of the marines, who acts as guard for Uncle Sam's big plant, has issued strict orders to the sentries to keep a strict lookout for all suspicious characters and to arrest them without hesitation.

Transportation men representing the various lines having agencies in Portland are surprised at the weight of the colonist movement now for several weeks in existence. It is estimated that an average of 100 persons a day have been brought to Portland by one railroad since the opening of the rate, March 1st.

Lafayette Wright of Enterprise, Or., wants to go to the insane asylum. He has been to the penitentiary twice for burglary and doesn't care to go again. He dislikes the penitentiary because there he was made to work. He would rather be adjudged insane and confined in the asylum than work in his home town. He is lazy by nature.

Mrs. Worden, the housekeeper at a Redding hotel, while under the influence of liquor, made an attack on Mrs. Bunter, wife of a physician. She was repulsed, and ten minutes later fell over dead. A year ago Mrs. Worden found a man who had committed suicide in a room in the hotel, since which time she has been subject to spells.

The town of Kennett was in a state of excitement one night last week. Lightning caused the lights to go out and the town was in total darkness. The situation was made more serious by many hoboes, who threatened to make trouble. It is thought the hoboes cut the wires for the purpose of robbery. There was a wholesale drive of hoboes from the town.

France has requested the Lewis and Clark Exposition management to increase by 1480 feet the space allotment for the French exhibits. The

French fair commissioner stated that the Oriental aspect of the exposition is attracting the closest attention of French manufacturers and traders and that a larger amount of space will be required on this account.

Earl Nordyke, aged 13 years, accidentally shot and killed his four-year-old brother, Floyd, at Sites last week. He was handling a rifle belonging to a boy named Wygent, who told him the gun was not loaded. Earl aimed the gun at his little brother, who was walking toward the house, and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered the back of the head.

John G. Rhodin, one of the best-known mining superintendents in the West, is dead at Park City, Utah, where during recent years he had charge of the American Flag mine. Rhodin had engaged in mining for a third of a century, and had worked in California and Oregon mines a great many years, being at one time superintendent of the Virtue mine at Baker City, Or.

The California Northwestern Railroad has begun the use of oil as fuel on its locomotives. The contemplated change has consumed some time, and the company is not yet in position to equip all its locomotives, because they have no tanks in which to replenish the supply of oil except at Tiburon. Foundations for these tanks have been built at Ignacio, Fulton and Ukiah, but the tanks have not been completed, and until they are installed the company will rely to a great extent on coal for fuel.

According to estimates given by H. J. Ottenheimer, a Salem, Or., hop dealer, who is rated as an authority, the probable hop yield of Oregon in 1905 will amount to 135,000 bales, as against 90,000 in 1904. These figures are based upon the increased acreage over last year, which is placed at 5000 acres. The increase in 1903-04 was 5000 acres, making a total of 27,000 acres in the State. The new acreage is expected to yield two bales an acre, while the old yards will average approximately five and a quarter bales an acre.

Fairbanks and Chena, Alaska, have lost their entire floating population in a stampede to the Little Delta district, located nearly 100 miles above Fairbanks in Tanana valley. New strikes here are making a better showing than at any creek in the Fairbanks district. At Tenderfoot creek coarse gold running eleven cents to the pan has been found at a depth of three feet; at Little Delta it averages ten cents and along Gerstle river eight cents. Three rival town sites have been staked, Roosevelt City having a population already of three hundred.

GREAT ARMY OF ALIENS COMING.

Sixteen Thousand Immigrants Reach New York in Three Days.

New York.—The spring rush of immigration has almost swamped the Government officials at Ellis island. In three days last week 16,000 immigrants reached this port.

Reports received from abroad indicate that the rush will continue to increase in April and May, and it is feared that Ellis island will be taxed beyond its capacity. Great demands for steamer passage are being made at nearly every port of immigrant embarkation. The steamer capacity on all of the principal steamship lines already is booked many weeks ahead, and the companies are compelled to put on extra steamers to meet the great European exodus. Over 7000 Russian Hebrews reached here during March, but the immigration from Italy leads the list in point of numbers. In twenty-two days Ellis island received 18,000 Italians. The percentage of Hungarian immigration is also showing a remarkable increase.

Chicago Adopts Thumb-Print Method.

Chicago.—Captain Evans of the Chicago bureau of identification has adopted the thumb-print method of identifying criminals. This system, which is in vogue in England, has proved by far the best of many ways of catching criminals. In conjunction with the American Bertillon methods it is said to be infallible. The prints are kept in indexed files and are easy to find and verify. The thumb print of every criminal held in jail is taken upon sensitized paper, the print being later enlarged. An effort is to be made to have the system adopted in all large cities of the United States.

Signs Anti-Betting Bill.

Nashville, Tenn.—Governor Frazier has signed the anti-race track betting bill, prohibiting betting on race tracks in the State. The law becomes effective next December.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 1.
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer. August 1 to October 1.
Trout. April 1 to November 1.
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.
Doves. July 1 to Feb. 15.
Tree Squirrel. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
Male Deer. July 15 to Nov. 1.
Pheasant and Meadow Lark. Killing prohibited.
Trout. April 1 to Nov. 1.
Steelhead (in tide-water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 1 to October 1.
Striped Bass. Three ponds.
Black Bass. July 1 to Jan. 1.
Salmon. Oct. 16 to Sept. 30.
Lobster or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to April 1.
Shrimp. Sept. 1 to May 1.
Crabs 6 inches across back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.
Turgeon and Female Crab. Prohibited.
Albatross. Less than 15 inches round.

SAYS NEGROES CANNOT GOVERN.

Poultney Bigelow Draws Inference From Conditions in Liberia and Hayti.

Boston.—Poultney Bigelow, the famous traveling correspondent, in an interview here expressed his views upon the negro, and upon the Liberian and Haytian republics in particular.

"Liberia," he said, "is never without tribal wars and slavery is practically in full swing. This after eighty years of our constitution there. Conditions are bad enough when you get to Hayti, but they are not nearly so bad as those in Liberia, and the reason they are not so bad is because of the infusion of white blood in Hayti. The time has come for the study of Africology—if I may so name it—of the negroes in Hayti, Santo Domingo, Liberia and Africa in general.

"Our great duty toward the negro is in protecting him against himself. We must govern him according to what he needs, and not according to what we think he needs.

"There isn't a negro who is fit to legislate for a cap. It is a degradation of white citizenship to elect one to office, and nobody knows that better than a negro."

Honey in a Log Solid at Both Ends.

Aberdeen, Wash.—A peculiar find was made on Wednesday by P. F. Lytle, a drag-sawyer at the Hoquiam Lumber and Shingle Company's mill. He had a big cedar log on the carriage, and when the saw ran through the heart of it it went through three solid feet of honey. The log was solid at both ends, but hollow in the middle, and had a small opening to the outside. It had evidently been used by the wild bees as one of their storehouses. The log had been in the water so long that the honey was ruined by the salt.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

"Millions for libraries," says Mr. Carnegie, "but not one cent for Mrs. Cassie Chadwick."

Vests, according to an English physician, are unwholesome. They should be pulled down oftener.

The consumers are patiently awaiting a decision against the beef packers that will affect the price.

Two or three of the principal cities of this country have not yet been promised \$30,000,000 union depots.

The subjects of the Czar are beginning to regard him as their little father, several generations removed.

While there may be some doubt as to the kind of apple Eve ate, everybody knows what the Adam's apple is.

Brooklyn bridge is to be reconstructed at an expense of \$5,000,000. The ties that bind Greater New York together are costly.

Americans eat more sugar than any other people on earth. It is no wonder, therefore, that they do the most scolding at the sugar trust.

Dr. Coburn says that there are women in Kansas who eat candles. Hurry up now with your pert remarks about the value of a light diet.

Andrew Carnegie expended \$22,000,000 in good work last year, but is not yet poor enough to feel that he is fully prepared to die under the rules.

Many of the stories that come from Russia are declared to be untrue. Still, they may only partially offset hundreds of true stories that do not get out.

Russia has a larger percentage of blind people than any other country in Europe. It also has the largest percentage of people who might see, but refuse to look.

"The New Testament never mentions lawmaking as remedial for the sins of man," says Bishop Potter. But there were no railroad sinners in the New Testament time.

Just think! When you become the oldest inhabitant you can lord it over younger people because you will remember all about the beginning of the Russian revolution.

Any scheme that provides for the drowning of infantile idiots without providing similar discipline for the college hazers will be condemned as discriminative and inadequate.

Argentina has so many horses that the animals injure the camps, and the cattle raisers are beginning to get rid of them to make place for more cattle. Even beggars are mounted in that republic.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis says a great religious revival is about to sweep over the country. A great many sinners high in official and social position certainly are on the anxious seat just now.

Senator Depew expects that in ten years the steam locomotive will be relegated to the museum as a curiosity of the past, and the Senator, although somewhat over 70, intends to live long enough to say "I told you so."

Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, is said to have his life insured for \$3,200,000. If he should start to play football or volunteer to serve in some war the insurance officials would sit up nights waiting for the returns.

Commander Robert E. Parry is arranging to keep in communication with civilization by wireless telegraphy during his next attempt to reach the north pole. If he should be successful it might not be necessary for him to wait till he returns before announcing the glorious news.

For the erection of the bridge over the Zambezi River, just below the Victoria Falls, on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, a cable operated by an electric motor is being used to haul material from one side of the river to the other, so that the bridge can be built from both ends simultaneously. The span of the cable is over 900 feet, and it is said by engineers to be the longest of the kind ever used for that purpose.

A school of humanitarian philosophers contends that criminals are the result of conditions not of their own making, and that therefore government should be lenient in punishment and share in the responsibility of all wrongs that are done. This might possibly be a plausible theory if it were practicable. But the times are not yet ripe for such benevolent and altruistic practices. The first duty of society is to give itself present protection, and the best and quickest way to do this is by weeding out and getting rid of its objectionable and vicious members.

No authentic likeness can now be found of three members of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, the portraits are at last complete. It was long supposed that John Morton of Pennsylvania, and Caesar Rodney of Delaware, who had a disfig-

urement on one side of his face, had left no likeness behind. But patient search was at last rewarded. Of each redring cabinet officer a painting is now left in his department in Washington, and portraits of all the Presidents may be found on the walls of the White House. It is becoming customary to assemble the historic line of other important officers. But as this had not always been done, the government instituted a search to complete its sets of portraits of prominent officers for the St. Louis fair. That involved long correspondence with relatives and descendants, and a study of the old libraries and local histories. John Gaillard of South Carolina, who was president pro tempore of the Senate nearly a century ago, gave the searchers a long chase, in spite of the number and prominence of his descendants. Four hundred newspapers called attention to the need, but without result. Finally a miniature, painted when he was 18 years old, was discovered. In reproducing it in the regular form, no attempt was made to represent Mr. Gaillard otherwise than as a youth. Another of the most earnestly sought pictures was at last found in an obscure corner of the department over which the man had presided, where it had been wholly forgotten. No authentic likeness is known to exist of Major L'Enfant, who laid out the city of Washington. With the wonders of modern photography, it is hard to realize how serious a matter the making of a picture once was.

President Elliot, of Harvard University, will be regarded by football players in all the colleges of the country as their bitter enemy because of the attack he has made on their game in his annual report. The football players will, however, be wrong. Enemy though he be to some of the modern methods of the game, President Elliot could not have done a more genuine service to college sport than by speaking as he has. The professionalism on many college teams and the exaggerated follies of football hero-worship are well enough known. President Elliot goes deeper in his analysis and attacks the morals of the game. Football is now played, he tells us, as though it were war. The stratagems, deceptions and brutalities of war are limited as far as may be. The ordinary standards of honor and dishonor are forgotten in the "scientific" game. Whatever argument may be made for the use of deception and treachery in war, where the struggle is for life and death, no argument at all can be made for similar methods in a contest which is only for amusement. The game as it is now played would be condemned by the very statement of the charges against it, even if it had no harmful effect on the after lives of its devotees. But since football training is a training that does not wear off, since the football game sends many young men from the colleges forth into the business world, there to wage ruthless business war and help to lower standards that are already low enough as it is, the evil becomes one of the greatest importance. The universities cannot afford to let their students be influenced for harm in such ways as this. On President Elliot's showing they must either make the game become once more a "gentlemanly game" or they must banish it entirely. Even the more radical treatment, if it becomes necessary, will be beneficial to genuine college sport, as well as to the universities and the public.

The Kernel of the Matter.
Sixty years ago the American revolution and the war of 1812 were nearly enough to stir the young Yankee spirit in a way unknown to the modern boy. In that day men were still alive who could tell tales of a winter evening which gave life to the poems and school-book anecdotes of the next morning's lesson. The old-fashioned Yankee boy was much aware that once we beat the British. Such an old-fashioned boy—now a great-grandfather—tells a story of the lusty, humorous school days of 1840.

His class was reading the history of the close of the revolution. The day's lesson dealt with affairs immediately following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington.

When the first boy rose to read, the other boys were observed to be snickering behind their books. But the reader, with solemn mien, proceeded, invariably rendering the name of the British commander, which occurred frequently in the paragraph, as "Cob-wallis."

"Why, Jesse," interrupted the puzzled teacher, finally, "why do you keep saying 'Lord Cob-wallis'?" It is Cornwallis, don't you know?"

"Yes, ma'am, I know his name used to be Cornwallis," said the youngster, delighted at getting the desired opportunity so easily, "but that was before General Washington shelled all the corn off him at the battle of Yorktown."

The Value of the Classics.
Evangelicalism half a century ago, as reflected in the letters of our ancestors, was peculiarly icy, and of a kind to freeze up the high spirits of young people.

In 1850 a devoted mother wrote to her boy, after he had gone to a preparatory school "to fit for college," and said:

"I am glad you are reading Plato and Herodotus. Communing with the dead, you will learn how to die."

That was the worldliest sentiment in this letter to a boy of fifteen, except an injunction not to squander his monthly allowance of two dollars "in foolish purchases of sweets and trivial knick-knacks."

Lucky are actors who fare well on their farewell tours.

FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES.

Plants vary in their manurial requirements and soils vary in their needs. Fertilizer manufacturers have their ready-made goods for all sorts of crops, and in nine cases out of ten the special fertilizer for a certain crop would answer better for some other. The way to go about using fertilizers on any soil and for any crop is for the farmer himself to be a student, and to study his soil. Then, too, there is a greater difference in the manurial needs of plants than of soils, for while certain soils may be shown to have an abundance of plant food in them in an insoluble state, plants demand it ready for use and soluble in water, so that it is frequently easier to supply the needed plant food in an already soluble form than to use agents to bring about the availability of the food that may be locked up in the soil.

Plants whose growth is mainly underground, like potatoes and onions, demand liberal supplies of phosphoric acid and potash and neither of these will have its best effect without the other. Then the previous treatment of the land will have a great deal to do with the kind of fertilizer we should apply. The manurial demands of the strawberry are mainly for nitrogen and potash, and these plants need different treatment as to manuring from that required by the various fruit trees, so that a formula that may be all right for the strawberry will in all probability not be so well contrived for the trees. If the land, for instance, where the strawberries are to be planted had a crop of clover or peas on it the past season, and the roots of the plants will have decayed vegetable matter, rich in nitrogen to feed upon, there will be less need for a large amount of nitrogen in the fertilizer.

The amount of any fertilizing mixture applied to the strawberry crop will depend not only on the natural fertility of the soil, but on its physical character. If, in addition to an abundance of humus or decayed vegetable matter, the soil is naturally moist and the water table below is not too far down, a larger amount of fertilizer can be profitably used than if the plants are set on high and dry land where in a drouth the plant food would not find moisture enough to be perfectly dissolved.

The best lands in Eastern North Carolina, where the strawberry crop has assumed immense proportions, are black, level, moisture-retaining soils, and on such land fertilizers can be used, and are used lavishly for the production of great crops, and larger crops can be made than are possible on the hill lands of the state. I once had a piece of land in strawberries of great natural fertility, fully capable of making 75 bushels of corn per acre. It was high land, and the crop seldom averaged over 1500 to 2000 quarts of berries per acre. Not far distant there were lands planted in strawberries in a very level district, where the water table was but two or three feet below the surface; these lands were not capable of making over 25 bushels of corn per acre, but when planted in strawberries and liberally fertilized they made all the way from 5000 to 10,000 quarts per acre.

Moisture conditions in the soil have a great deal to do with the kind and amount of fertilizer to be used. There are clay soils in which potash is abundant, though generally in an insoluble silicate, and there are clays of a different nature, and sandy soils in which all the elements of plant food are deficient in amount. On a real strawberry soil, such as I have described, I would use 1000 pounds per acre in two applications, one-half in early fall and the other half in early spring, of the following mixture: Acid phosphate, 900 pounds; cotton seed meal or tankage, 800 pounds, and high-grade sulphate of potash, 300 pounds, to make a ton.

If the plants are on high, sandy soil, I would reduce the application in the fall and increase in the spring, for on such soils the plant food should be immediately available in sufficient amount when the plants are fruiting and I would replace in the spring some of the cotton seed meal with a similar percentage of nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda.

Now for fruit trees. In setting young trees my practice is to use a similar fertilizer spread around the tree only as far as the branches will extend the first season and every year after I would extend the circle to be fertilized, putting the fertilizer mainly in the circle where the limbs extend for we must understand that the feeding roots of a tree are nearly all out where the rain drips from the limbs and a little further. In this way you will see that the application will annually extend as the roots extend, till finally the whole area between the trees will be occupied by the feeding roots, and it is far more important to fertilize the spaces between the trees than under the trees themselves. While a young orchard is making its growth we want a rapid and well matured growth, and hence use a highly nitrogenous, complete fertilizer. Later on, if we annually seed the orchard to peas and sow crimson clover after these, all to be plowed under in the following spring,

we will have need for less nitrogen, and by the time the trees are well developed for fruiting we will need only phosphoric acid and potash.

After an apple or pear orchard has gotten into bearing, we should seed it to grass and cut the grass several times during the summer and use the cut grass as a mulch over the roots of the trees.—W. F. Massey in Northwest Pacific Farmer.

PERFORMANCE AS WELL AS ANCESTRY.

There is no denying that to the man of means or of superior intelligence who can see that she receive proper care, whatever the cost, the delicately organized, nervous, sensitive, pure-blood Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein can be forced to extremely high production. It is to the pure-bred large performer and her progeny that we must look to breed up our ordinary stock. It is the pure-bred cow of today that has no record at the milk-pail that I wish to most earnestly and emphatically warn you against. And there is a growing tendency among breeders of pure-bred dairy stock to be satisfied with a cow that is sleek and will score well—regardless of her performance at the milk-pail, and to forget that the primary object of the breeder is to raise a cow that will produce a large amount of butter-fat each year at a profit. The cow's bull calves will tend to produce in their progeny the same characteristics found in the dam. Should any of the heifer calves not equal her mother—should she be a thoroughbred by pedigree and a scrub by performance—then let us call her what she really is—a scrub. Let us draw a line right here, Mr. Breeder, let us be honest and not sell pure-bred dairy stock unless you sell something that will improve the buyer's herd. Mr. Buyer, let us be intelligent. Don't buy dairy stock because the animal purchased has had its name, ancestry and date of birth recorded in a book several hundred miles away. It is all right to demand proof of registry, but also demand undisputable proof, if a cow, that she is a performer at the milk-pail; if a calf, that there are a large number of cows among its close relations that are producing, or have produced, over 300 pounds of butter a year. It is the bull with well defined characteristics in his ancestry that will produce them most surely in his progeny. If his ancestry are pronounced butter producers, then his progeny is apt to have the same qualities.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

LEARNING TO UNLEARN.

The successful dairyman is one that has learned to unlearn many of the things that were fixed in his mind as truth. The inability to unlearn wrong things is the great obstacle in the way of human progress. In the producing of farm milk and in the making of farm butter many things must be taken into consideration. The way our fathers did things have become fixed habits with most of us. The first thing we have to unlearn about the dairy cow is that feeding of timothy hay is not as profitable for the cow as for the horse. It has taken half a lifetime for some of our farmers to unlearn this old error. The man that would be successful has to unlearn the lesson that said his mother was the best butter-maker in the world, and knew all there was to know about butter making. Until he learns that he is not ready to take the new lessons from new sources. Another thing that must be unlearned is that the amount of information required on dairying is small and that the old men have it all bound up in their experiences. In unlearning this, the man that is after the truth finds out that the inside of the cow is the largest place in the world, and that new things are being discovered about her every day.—Ex.

KEEP DOWN LICE AND MITES.

An Iowa correspondent of American Poultry Journal recommends the following methods of dealing with lice and mites in the poultry house:

Keep the houses clean and free from foul odors. This can be done by cleaning out the droppings not less than once a week and sprinkling air slacked lime about the floors and on the dropping boards. It is surprising how quickly this lime will take up the dampness and free the premises of foul odors.

Have the walls of the houses as smooth as possible and free from all loosely fastened strips and boards behind which lice and mites can find a harbor.

All nests and roosts should be made movable, so that they can be easily taken out and sprinkled with kerosene once every week or two weeks at the farthest. Kerosene is more effective and most lasting if a small quantity of crude carbolic acid is added. In addition to this the walls of the houses must be given an application of some good lice killer.

Don't feed the chicks in the brooder. In fact, in the day time keep them out of it as much as possible.

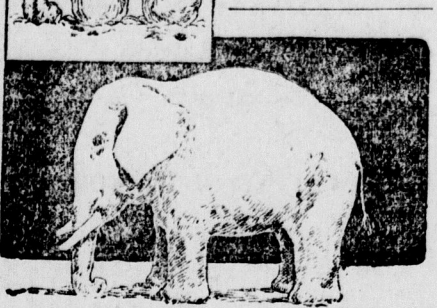
Ordinary scouring soap is excellent for removing stains from eggs.

If you want eggs, keep your hens in warm, dry places.

Boys And Girls

To Make a Snow Elephant.

To make a snow elephant seems a hard proposition, but it is not necessarily so, as the smaller of the pictures will readily show.



THE SNOW ELEPHANT.

be the elephant's body. Get a broomstick and sharpen it on both ends. Bore the broomstick into the ball somewhat on a slant—the picture shows. Next make a good-sized round ball and make a hole in it so that you can affix it on the protruding end of the broomstick.

Make two more fair-sized balls for the legs and lift your bigger balls on top of them. In the headpiece stick another sharp stick on which to form the trunk. Now you are ready to model.

Take your scraping stick, whittled into about the shape of a table knife, and carve out the figure of the elephant as shown in the larger picture. The trunk is made by pressing snow with the hands around the stick. Two pointed sticks serve for the tusks, pieces of coal for the eyes, and a piece of rope for a tail.



You can't grow flowers in winter. Said Tom. at any price. But I saw only yesterday. A Cow - slip on The ice!

Lullie's Fright.

Lullie sat under the big, square table in the kitchen, drawing pictures. She did not need any paper and pencil, for she had a nice piece of white chalk and the floor was painted dark brown.

A long time, perhaps a good half-hour, the tiny artist worked away, sketching houses, cats, boats and trees, and girls with little sunshades held up straight over their heads. At last she rubbed them out with Dolly Dimples' old gingham dress, and drew a big circle. In it she made a pair of great, staring eyes, a short, fat nose and a wide mouth, with three teeth showing. It looked as if a Jack-o'-lantern had been sitting for its portrait.

For two or three minutes Lullie looked solemnly at her work; then she scowled at it. Then, suddenly dropping her chalk, she came out in a hurry from under the table, her own eyes very big and round, and ran and hid her face in her mother's lap.

"Why, Lullie! What's the matter, dear?"

Lullie did not answer. "She saw a mouse," said Frank, who was making a "figure-four" trap with some sticks and a board.

Lullie shook her head.

"Lullie isn't afraid of mice," said her mother.

Little Miss Muffit sat on a tuffit. Eating curds and whey; There came a great spider And sat down beside her.

And frightened Miss Muffit away. sang Charlie, tensely, looking up from his algebra lesson.

Lullie took her curls harder.

"A bear or a wolf or a hyena?" asked Frank.

"Tell us what frightened you, Lullie. Don't be foolish, dear." Mother was as puzzled as the boys.

Lullie raised her head and pointed to the picture under the table.

This happened a good many years ago, and Lullie paints beautiful pictures in a large, fine studio of her own, but her brothers have never forgotten how she frightened herself

LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

The Game of Proverbs.

The game of proverbs is amusing alike for the young and the old folks. One member of the party is sent out of the room, and a proverb is selected. The absentee is recalled and, beginning at the end of the row, asks a question, in the reply to which must be included the first word of the proverb. He then proceeds to the second person, who must in his reply include the second word of the proverb, and so on. The questioner is allowed three guesses, and if he is wrong must again retire, upon which an entirely new proverb is selected, and the same performance is again gone through.

Riddles.

What crosses the water without making a shadow? A sound.

Why does a sailor know there's a man in the moon? Because he's been to sea (see).

What is most like a cat looking out of a third story window? A cat looking in one.

What is that which is neither flesh nor bone and yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.

When a man falls out of the window what does he fall against? Against his will.

When may a chair be said to hate you? When it can't bear you.

The Woodchuck Is Lazy.

There is no animal that exerts less energy in the course of a year than the woodchuck. He feeds upon the best in the meadow and occasionally in the garden, being very fond of the juicy peas and beans and tender lettuce. Then as winter comes on he forgets all care and worry, crawls into his burrow, and, like the bear, falls asleep, not to awaken till spring.—St. Nicholas.

A Philosopher.

I've often thought when I've been told To put away my toys And go to bed at eight o'clock That other little boys

Sides me are being sent upstairs At just that very minute. Bed-time is nicer when you think There's other fellows in it.

Misfit Spectacles.

I've wondered why the spectacles that help grandpa to read Should make things, when I put them on, look very queer indeed. Good reason why his spectacles for me will never do. For, don't you see, my eyes are brown, while grandpa's are blue! —St. Nicholas.

At Least a Century Old.

Wireless telegraphy, according to John Gordon Gray, who read a paper on the subject before a meeting of the Engineers' Club recently, is not a new invention. Mr. Gray claims it was known to the world of science 100 years ago.

"It is now over 100 years," said Mr. Gray, "since Salvia, a Spanish physicist and the inventor of the electro-chemical telegraph, in a paper before the Academy of Science of Barcelona, said: 'If earthquakes be caused by electricity from one point charged positively to another point charged negatively, one does not even want a cable to send across the sea a signal arranged beforehand.'"

"In 1838," continued Mr. Gray, "Steinhell of Munich tried the experiment of utilizing two rails of a railway as telegraphic conductors, but was unable to obtain an insulation of the rails sufficiently good for the current to reach from one station to another. His experiments resulted in the introduction by him of the earth current. In 1842 Prof. Morse arranged for a demonstration of his telegraph by connecting Governor's Island with Castle Garden. He arranged his wires along the banks so as to cause the water itself to conduct the current across. This he accomplished in December of 1842, across the canal at Washington. In 1854, James B. Lindsey of Scotland patented a method of transmitting telegraphic messages by means of electricity or magnetism through and across water without wires."—Philadelphia North American.

Longest English Word.

Which is the longest word in the English language? The controversy on this subject may break out afresh over a note of Dr. Murray's in "The Oxford English Dictionary." He points out that "incircumscriptableness" and "honorificabilitudinitas" both contain twenty-two letters, says the London News. But these are beaten by a word coined, or at least first used, by Dr. Benson, the late archbishop of Canterbury, "Antidisestablishmentarianism," which contains as many letters as the alphabet, viz., twenty-six. We think, however, we can get one better than this. For each of the above words an authority is given. But if "honorificabilitudinitas" be allowable, why not honorificabilitudinitarianism? This has twenty-seven letters and twelve syllables, and we have seen the word used somewhere. After all, if it be allowable to build up compound words on the German system, our language has infinite possibilities in syllable spinning.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SPEAKING WELL OF OTHERS.



Probably nothing pleases a human being more than to hear that he has been well spoken of by another. It makes little difference whether he is conscious of deserving a compliment or not, it does him good to get one, and it is safe to say that the more unexpected it is the better he likes it.

There is a slang expression which shows how deeply this is felt. When some one is saying unkind things of another some jesters have taken advantage of this state of feeling to observe of the person attacked, "He always speaks well of you." And no one has ever yet failed to see the person attacking made thoroughly uncomfortable by this observation—which is the reason it is so.

Given in a long time the average man is blessed with a friend who makes a practice of saying kind things about others and with this refrains from saying unkind things. There are not many of this sort of man—perhaps one in a lifetime sums up the usual experience. Yet what a comfort comes from the knowledge that here is one person at least who is a self-elected guardian of "my" good name, as he is of the good names of all his other friends! He in his single person gives the lie to that desparately cynical statement, "God save me from my friends; I can take care of my enemies."

There are always plenty of the sort of folk who come to you with mean things some one else has said or written of you. They are the kind "who mean it for the best," who repeat often in justification the statement, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." It is only too true that strangers can say little to wound, friends can say more, and relatives can—and often do—say the most. But in saying kind things the reverse appears to be true.

You meet some one and come to know him very slightly. You hear after a little that he has expressed himself as admiring you. How much more pleased you are than if some one you know well has made the same remark; while, if a kinsman of yours had said it, you would hardly have thought of it at all.

Our lives depend upon the good opinion of the world, and in this lies the explanation. The comparative stranger stands more for the great world in your own idea of it than those who are connected with you by ties of friendship or blood, since he is not already prejudiced in your favor. He stands a better chance of speaking the truth. To be well spoken of—that is all many of us live for. Let's help the cause along.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE "NEXT BEST THING."



When, for good and sufficient reason, it becomes impossible to carry through business plans in the best way, do the "next best thing." Knowledge of just what this next best thing is in any emergency of the affairs of life is essential to the business of doing it. But frequently when the judgment has put its seal upon the necessity of the thing next to be done, the shock of not having been able to do the first thing intended stuns the individual until the opportunity for the next best thing is irrevocably past.

A great cleaning powder was stumbled upon by a chemist, who saw a fortune in it. But the practical business men, upon whom it would devolve to sell the stuff, found an insuperable difficulty with the market. The powder was of a shade seemingly impossible of producing the degree of whiteness that was the powder's chief merit. "I couldn't sell that stuff without hypnotic powers," was the expert opinion of the man who knew the market. But the manufacturer knew the "next best thing." The shade that was so objectionable to the market was scarcely more

By Wallace Rice.

than strongly suggestive of its failure as a bleacher. The chemist was called upon for a harmless shade of artificial coloring that would so accentuate the natural shade as to allow the purchaser to see nothing else but that color. Then the cleaning powder was named to carry with it this color description as the chief distinguishing feature of the powder. To-day to change the name of the powder probably would ruin its prestige. A wise business man had done the next best thing.

The greatest problems in life continue to be expressed in the world's query, "What is the next best thing?" That "first" best thing will continue to be in the untried mind the easiest of determinations; it is on the rock of the "next" best thing that fortunes are wrecked or find foundations.

WHY CHINA HATES MISSIONARIES.

By Dr. Toyokichi Ikenaga, University of Chicago.

In China nothing is more complicated than the missionary question. It is complicated because it involves not only the question of religion but the question of political rights and social customs. It is a conflict between an uncompromising faith on one side and of an equally uncompromising faith in its ethical phase on the other. It is a conflict conducted by people in pursuance of a divine call to spread the light of the gospel in the midst of a people at once the proudest and the most conceited in the world, a people with a devotion to the faith that neither bayonet nor cannon nor even the sacking of their capital is sufficient to shake.

The Chinese believe in their Bible as sincerely as the most orthodox Christian does in his. They believe it contains all the wisdom that is worth learning in this world. To suppose there should be anything else would be equal to telling a Christian that there ought to be another addition to the New Testament. Yet the doctrines of the Chinese Bible are denounced, and other teachings are offered that are about as alien to the Chinese mind as air is to fish.

In surveying the whole history of missions in China, one does not see a ray of hope until he comes to the Chinese-American treaty of 1903. In that treaty is a clause which takes the first step toward the solution of the missionary problem in China. In that treaty is provided that missionaries shall not interfere in lawsuits, and that no distinction shall be made in the Chinese courts to Christian converts. The convert is exempted from contributions to the temples and idols, and the missionary may purchase land for the erection of buildings for mission purposes, but not for the benefit of the individual. Thus for the first time mission work in China is built upon the foundation of truth and not of fraud.

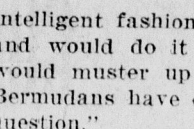
THE NEGRO'S STATUS IN BERMUDA.

By President Eliot of Harvard University.

In Bermuda, with a great preponderance of negroes in the population, there is absolutely equal suffrage based on an educational and property qualification. With the whites in the minority there, yet rule, and rule satisfactorily. Every one is taxed to support the public schools, yet all the colonial schools are occupied by negro children, while the white children go to private schools at a slight additional cost, as would be the case in the South if the Southern people would attack the whole question in a like sane and intelligent fashion.

We know how to settle the question, and would do it quickly if only our Southern brethren would muster up the courage and justice to do as the Bermudians have done, and so wipe out the whole "negro question."

PRESIDENT ELIOT.



but then Lathrop was a freshman and had not known.

"Now watch him," he cried as the signal for the second half was given. As if Polly would do anything else! Cheer after cheer went up from the grandstand as one good play after another took place on the gridiron, but Polly saw only one of the two elevens, though she cheered mechanically with the others.

How proud she was that Huntington had not gone to the old dances, but had kept in good trim. Anyway, she believed the dances were not so jolly as they had been formerly—she had not enjoyed them very much.

"Huntington's hurt!" cried Lathrop, switching Polly's train of thought suddenly. "What?" Polly's eyes followed the little procession which was carrying a man off the field. "Take me off the stand quick!"

Lathrop took her arm and they hurried from the grandstand. "Where shall I take you?" he asked quite at a loss to comprehend the situation.

"To—to—over there!" she cried, running in the direction of the little shed which the teams called the "hospital." Without asking permission she entered and looked at the man on the low cot.

"Is—is he much hurt?" she asked. "Let me," she insisted, rubbing Huntington's forehead, and kneeling beside him while the others stood around in blank astonishment.

"Just knocked silly, I reckon, Miss Westcott," drawled a big Kentuckian, who knew both Polly and Huntington and—Cupid. "Hello, Hunt!" he said, as Huntington opened his eyes. "Come, fellows, he's all right."

Polly flashed him a look of gratitude as the crowd left the little room. "Mr. Lathrop, you mustn't miss the game, really," she added, as the freshman stood politely impatient.

And although Lathrop was only a freshman, he noticed that when he took Miss Westcott home after the game she was happier than she had been on the way out, and that she was wearing a diamond he had not observed on her hand before.—Indianapolis Sun.

Proved Himself.
"That Hustly seems like a plucky chap."

"Guess he is all right. He has plucked everybody in this neighborhood,"—Detroit Free Press.

The "rest cure" is bound to become popular with the average man.

OLD Favorites

Go Where Glory Waits Thee.

Go where glory waits thee,
But while fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
When the praise thou meetest
To thine ear is sweetest,
Oh! then remember me.
Other arms may press thee,
Dearest friends may caress thee,
All the joys that bless thee,
Sweeter far may me;
But when friends are nearest,
And when joys are dearest,
Oh! then remember me.

When at eve thou rovest
By the star thou lovest,
Oh! then remember me.
Think, when home returning,
Bright we've seen it burning,
Oh! then remember me.
Off as summer closes,
When thine eye reposes
On its lingering roses,
Once so loved by thee,
Think of her who wove them,
Her who made thee love them,
Oh! then remember me.

When, around thee dying,
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me.
And, at night, when gazing,
On the gray hearth blazing,
Oh! still remember me.
Then, should music, stealing
All the soul of feeling,
To thy heart appealing,
Draw one tear from thee;
Then let memory bring thee
Strains I used to sing thee—
Oh! then remember me.
—Thomas Moore.

"One Touch of Nature."

For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest
By the hand,
And with his arms outstretched, as he
would fly,
Grasps in the corner; welcome ever
smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. O, let
not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was;
For beauty, wit,
High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and calumniating time.
One touch of nature makes the whole
world kin—
That all, with one consent, praise new-
born gauds,
Though they are made and molded of
things past.
And give to dust that is a little gilt
More than than gilt or dusted.
—William Shakespeare.

LIFE ON A FIGHTING SHIP.

Not as Monotonous as It Once Was for the American Naval Officer.

Wardroom life aboard American men-of-war has greatly changed with the growth of the new navy. The bigger ships of to-day carry more officers than those of twenty years ago, and the hastened promotion of the last five years has changed somewhat the character of the personnel in the wardroom. The officer who presides at the head of the wardroom table is no longer a grizzled veteran who has eaten his heart out with twenty years of monotonous service in the grades below lieutenant-commander. Bearded ensigns 30 years of age and drawing pay that barely enables them to live no longer haunt the ships of the United States navy, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Promotion and command come earlier, and men who even ten years ago would have been seated well toward the foot of the wardroom table now dine in the lone dignity of the cabin. With the fuller table of the wardroom there is more variety of character and conversation and with greater activity everywhere throughout the service men have livelier interests. Old stories are not heard so frequently, and men do not harden into set peculiarities of views and manner as they did when promotion was slow and duty, from being the same for long years together, was dull and insipid.

Some things remain, however, much as they were, because tradition is powerful in the navy. Chaff? Yes, a good deal of it as of yore. There is always some man in the twenty or more who live in the wardroom keen enough to penetrate the most secretive of his fellows and discover their lurking weakness. Once discovered, that weakness is a proper subject for chaff. The freshness of "the young doctor," the indolence of the paymaster, the susceptibility of the junior lieutenant, are subjects that furnish unending amusement when conversation runs low. On the whole, the chaff of the new navy is fresher, and less monotonous than that of the old, because there is a wider range of individual peculiarities.

Wardroom hospitality is of the old flavor, though perhaps the increased variety of wardroom life makes the landsman a little less welcome as a dispenser of monotony. It is a singularly hearty and courteous reception, however, that awaits the guest in the bowels of the great iron pots in which American naval officers now go to sea. The presence of a guest always carries with it certain privileges. Then it is a matter of course that the executive officer at the head of the table nods in the affirmative when the request is made that smoking be permitted after dinner. Ordinarily the smoking is done on deck above hatches, but a landsman may be supposed to find it more agreeable not to leave his seat at table when the "he to smoke arrives. The landsman's breeding is put to

a pretty test when he becomes a guest aboard ship, and the officers are quick to detect the fact that the visitor has failed to realize that the wardroom is both drawing room and dining room, and to comport himself accordingly. He may not feel any marked coolness in the attitude of those with whom he is dining, but his individual host is likely to hear something from his messmates that will prevent the reappearance of the offensive guest. The visitor who makes no mistakes and has something to say worth hearing is sure of a welcome, and is made to see that he is the guest not only of the officer who brings him on board, but of every denizen of the wardroom. To the guest the talk of the table is likely to be fresh and interesting, no matter how trite it may be to some of his hosts. Nobody objects to an old story so long as the guest seems to relish it, though after his departure ample revenge may be taken upon the offender.

BEWARE THE TUB.

Wear More Clean Clothes and Bathe Yourself Less.

The medical faculty are keen upon microbes, but never before has the Englishman's "tub" been assailed. Now we are not only warned against the dangers of the daily or weekly bath, but deliberately told that we are courting pneumonia and various diseases.

Is this true? Medical authorities speak of the necessity of keeping the pores open. Physiologists depict the danger of not bathing, and early in life we are educated into the principles of the daily bath until it becomes a confirmed habit.

It is argued that the higher the civilization the more public baths, the more private bathtubs, the more provisions for hot water, and, as a rule, the weaker the progeny.

The construction of the skin is not sufficiently strong for the frequent use of that product of modern civilization—the daily bath.

It is said that in the days of our youth we have a strong predilection to avoid the bath; that we are attracted to mother earth, and grow fat and dirty—"no, not dirty, but covered with elements that are helpful to us." Instinct teaches children right; man's accumulated knowledge leads him astray. Which is to be trusted, instinct or this pseudo knowledge? The chick makes no mistake in following the duckling into the pond. All animals governed by instinct avoid bathing in the winter. The primitive condition, then, is the natural one, and civilization is all wrong.

Now it seems the bath fills the skin with blood; the blood in the surface is immediately chilled, passes into the heart and is pumped into the lungs; result, congestion of these organs—pneumonia. We may escape with a slight cold, but the experiment was foolish. It is a useless waste of vital force, and causes more work for every organ. In the winter time we eat more meat and food, which causes poisonous debris, and we perspire little, while in the summer time we eat much less meat, more fruits, and perspire much, therefore the skin eliminates no poison, and an examination of the human perspiration shows it to contain nothing poisonous.

This is how pneumonia is invited: The victim gets into a tub of hot water; he lathers his body with soap. He rubs the skin with a flesh brush; the skin glows; the blood vessels are taxed to their limit. The soap dissolves the fat that agglutinates the pores and holds intact several layers of epidermis. He leaves the bath tub—a glowing, healthy man, yet withal a prey to pneumonia. In the morning he goes to work. In the evening the evil sprite begins the work. And for what is all this risk? To be clean? Not so! For to be clean is not to be moist, but to be dry, and not to bathe, but to keep clean clothes.

Therefore, on this principle, a chimney sweep is clean, because the outer skin is covered with soot; the inner is not dirty because he is covered with carbon.

Why do we bathe? To be clean or to look white? Is, after all, the Englishman's love of his tub a mere species of vanity?—London Express.

Camel Racing in the Desert.

The racing camel is very carefully bred and valuable prizes are offered by a racing society at Biskra for the fleetest racer. I have seen the start of a race and it reminded me, in a far-off sort of way, of a horse race. The camels were all arranged in line and they sniffed the air in their anxiety to be off. A flag was waved, and they set off at a terrible pace, as if they were only racing for a short distance. They kept together until they were almost out of sight. Then they seemed to settle down to their habitual pace and the race proceeded with long intervals between the competitors. I have also seen the finish of a camel race, and it reminded me of the first motor car promenade between London and Brighton. The camels were certainly not so broken down and bedraggled, but they came in at intervals of several hours and great patience was necessary to watch them arrive.—Pearson's Magazine.

The One Thing Needed.

Lodger—I wish you would put a better mattress on my bed.
Landlady—Better mattress! Why, that is a genuine hair mattress.
Lodger—Oh, that being the case, perhaps a bottle of hair restorer is all that's necessary.

Alcohol of No Use.

A circular has been issued by Paris physicians taking the radical ground that alcohol is never and can never be of any use whatever to the organism.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

On the 7th of November, 1811, occurred the battle that determined the mastery of the Northwest Territory,

the battle of Tippecanoe. It was the climax of the efforts of the Indians to recover their supremacy from the dominant white race. Tecumseh, the greatest of the Indian warriors, assisted by the fanaticism of his brother, the Prophet, as he was called among his own people, had aroused the Indian tribes to fierce determination to exterminate the Americans.

William Henry Harrison had been Governor of the Ohio territory. In this capacity he was the military commander. Advancing his troops cautiously toward the Indian encampment, he arranged them in such a manner as to resist the assault of the Indians. The attack began at 4 in the afternoon, but storm and darkness rendered it a night attack. Through the night the battle raged, until finally at daybreak the Americans put the Indians to rout.

The result of the battle, which was won entirely through the personal bravery of Harrison, was the breaking up of the Indians' power in the West. It effectually prevented them from forming alliances with the British that would be of advantage to the latter. It won the entire territory to the Americans just in time to prevent its probable cession to the British. The quick determination of one man and his readiness to do his duty won not only honor for himself, but honor and wealth for the country he saved.

ENGINE AND TRUCK IN ONE.

Philadelphia Has Combined Chemical and Ladder Fire Wagon.

Fire station No. 13, at 50th street and Baltimore avenue, says the Philadelphia Record, has the distinction of possessing the only ladder truck and chemical engine combined in the city. Curiously enough, the crew of truck No. 13 consists of thirteen men, but the superstitious need find nothing threatening in this coincidence, for among thirteen men there is always one, and sometimes two, off duty, and the truck is worked by eleven or twelve men. The truck is fully equipped, both for rescue and to fight fire.

In addition to a full supply of hand ladders it has a 45-foot extension ladder of the kind that is raised automatically and leaned in any direction. The chemical engine has two tanks, each of which has a capacity of thirty-five gallons, and can raise a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. Each tank is kept loaded with water and soda and the vitriol may be thrown in instantly by the turning of a crank.

Three extra charges are always carried, and either tank may be operated while the other is being charged. Since they are so connected as to feed a common hose, this may be done without stoppage of the stream. The hose carried is 300 feet long.

There is also a life-net and a portable fire extinguisher on the truck; also the various axes and other implements usually carried. The whole machine may be pulled by either two or three horses, according to the length of the run.

Assuming Husband's Name.

The custom which makes it proper for the wife to assume the name of her husband at marriage is involved in much obscurity. A recent authority advances the opinion that it originated from a Roman custom and became common after the Roman occupation of England. Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times the married women of most European countries signed their names in the same way, but omitted the "of." In spite of this theory it is a fact that as late as the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century a Catherine Parr signed her name without any change, though she had been twice married. We also hear of Lady Jane Grey, not Dudley, and Arabella Stuart, not Seymour. Some think that the custom originated with the scriptural idea that the husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law as far back as 1268, and it was decided in the case of Bon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.

A Complication.

Veterinary—So your new bull pup is sick? What seems to be the matter with him?

Owner—A little of everything, I guess. While we were away this afternoon he chewed up and swallowed the dictionary.—Detroit Free Press.

A blonded blonde does not look any more artificial than the average kiss between two women.

When a man is sick, and his folks change doctors, that's a sign he is going to die.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 15th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$1.50
Six Months, " 75
Three Months, " 40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.

New York has a new club or concern, called "The Civic Association of New York." Its alleged object is "to promote good government and equitable taxation." Its first step to attain its purpose is to send out a defense of Standard Oil in the form of a Review of Ida M. Tarbell's history. The Enterprise has been favored with a batch of this new club's literature. The motto at the head of the Civic Association letter head is, "Public ownership waste exceeds corporate profit." As the dollar is all there is of value and cheapness the chief end of man, why not turn over the Government itself to Rockefeller's Standard Oil combine, or "system," as Lawson has named it. This would save a deal of trouble and end public ownership waste.

OUR NEW COURT HOUSE ONE OF THE BEST.

A well-known business man of San Francisco visited this office yesterday after completing a tour of the county and was very enthusiastic over the handsome new Courthouse, now being erected in Redwood City. He said he had traveled extensively of late throughout the State and took great interest in the public buildings. "The new Courthouse at Redwood City," said he, "impresses me as being one of the finest I have seen. It will not only be an architectural picture but the arrangement of the interior seems to be a model of perfection." He noted with satisfaction the feeling of pride shown by the people of every section of the county over the new structure, and said he was prepared to assert this feeling was justified. The Courthouse, which will be complete in every detail, will represent a total expenditure, when complete, of \$210,000. While this seems a large sum a majority of our people will appear surprised to learn that but a small portion of this sum remains yet to be raised. Due to the business ability of our Board of Supervisors, the fund has been raised little by little for several years, and no one has felt the drain.

There is one matter, however, that should be given attention, and that is to equip the structure with metal doors and window finish, etc., in order that there may be no portion of the structure which will not be absolutely fireproof. We understand the change can be made for a comparatively small addition to the cost of wooden finish, and we believe the taxpayers of the county would approve of the change. The Leader on previous occasions called attention to this matter, and the suggestion met with much favorable comment.—San Mateo Leader.

GAME AND FISH LAW CHANGES.

The new game bills have been signed by Governor Pardee and are now in effect as part of the statute law of this State.

In the main both bills are generally acceptable to sportsmen. The open season on ducks, quail, rail, curlew, plover or other shore birds, is as before other changes, four months, October 15th to February 15th, the limit bag on ducks is still 50 birds and this variety of birds is not on the non-sale list. The limit on quail, doves and snipe (and all shore birds) is now 25 and the sale of either is prohibited. A close season on snipe prevails from April 1st until October 15th. This we regard, particularly the protection that is given English snipe, as one of the best features in Assembly Bill 820. The season on deer is cut down to two and one-half months, instead of three and one-half months and the limit is two bucks for one season instead of three.

The bill making it a felony to kill an elk was also signed by the Governor.

The section of the Penal Code heretofore supposed to control the actions of the duck netting fishermen has been amended so that the possession of game which shows the appearance of illegal capture is prima facie evidence of law violation.

In the fish bill changes it will be seen that the close season in shrimp has been taken off—a measure that has received as much commendation as the provision prohibiting the exportation of shrimp has been commended.

The open season for black bass has been increased one month—January 1st to June 1st being now the close period.

The limit of size on striped bass is still three pounds.

The use of nets on all streams upon which a fish hatchery is maintained is prohibited.

The open and close season on steelhead and other varieties of trout have not been changed. A limit, however, is placed on a day's catch, 50 trout, or, "who has in his possession, during any one calendar day, trout other than steelhead trout the total weight of which exceeds 25 pounds," whatever this may mean.

The taking of trout by any other means other than hook and line is prohibited. This will or should stop netting and spearing and is one of the most important features in the new bill. Trout less than one pound in weight are on the non-sale list.—San Mateo Leader.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Work on the California Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is progressing rapidly, and the building will be completed by May 1st.

A model postoffice will be installed at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It will prove interesting as an exhibit, and useful in handling the immense amount of mail matter received at and sent out from Exposition headquarters.

An interesting display at the Lewis and Clark Exposition will show Indian blanket-weavers making the rugs that have made the Navajos famous.

A \$150,000 exhibit of the products of the Philippine Islands will be an interesting feature of the United States Government's magnificent participation in the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, author of "The Conquest," who has been busy for several months tracing descendants of the Lewis and Clark party other than the leaders of that famous expedition, has located at Fowler, California, a son of the "Boy Shannon" frequently mentioned in the journals of the explorers. He is Judge J. B. Shannon, an aged and respected resident of Fowler for many years. Judge Shannon has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which is to be held in celebration of the centennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, on June 1st, the opening day.

GOVERNOR DID NOT SIGN THE STATE LIQUOR BILL.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature much uneasiness has been manifested among the liquor dealers of the State over the report that Governor Pardee had signed a bill imposing a state license of \$50 per year on all saloons throughout the State. The fact of the matter is the Governor did not sign the bill. The assemblyman from this county has received assurance from the Governor to this effect, and that ends it.—Leader, San Mateo.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

ELECTION NOTICE FOR FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Monday, April 3, 1905, for the purpose of electing three Fire Commissioners for the Fire District of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the ensuing year, commencing April 10, 1905.

The following named citizens have been appointed Judges of said election, viz: W. S. Taylor, V. Bianchi and M. Cohen. For Clerks: D. O. Daggett and J. L. Wood.

The polling place for said election will be at the Court Room in South San Francisco, Cal. Polls open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

A. HYNDING,
M. J. HAWES,
C. L. KAUFFMANN,
Fire Commissioners of South San Francisco Fire District.

Woman's Tongue a Concealed Weapon

Morrison, N. J.—Ruling that a woman's tongue is a concealed weapon, Police Justice Cook fined Mrs. S. Morse and Mrs. Parker of Madison \$10 each and collected the fine. The women came into court and began to abuse each other. Squire Cook commanded that they kiss each other and make up on the spot. This they refused point blank to do. Instead, they began calling more names. Squire Cook decided that the women were both guilty of carrying concealed weapons, from the manner in which they handled their tongues, and fined them \$10 each. They paid, but Mrs. Morse appealed, and Judge Mills set the conviction aside and ordered a return of the fine.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

England levied an additional duty on salt.

The first iron bridge across the River Thames was opened for traffic, proving satisfactory.

The King of Sweden acknowledged the Emperor of Germany in his new character of Emperor of Austria.

Congress counted the electoral vote. For President—Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14.

The British captured two French war vessels and lost twelve men in the engagement. The French loss was fifty-seven men.

John Randolph of Virginia, enraged by the acquittal of Judge Chase, moved for an amendment to the constitution that judges might be removed by the President.

Work was begun on a new city called "Napoleon," which the emperor ordered built near Fontenoy, France.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

A new administration under Lord Palmerston was formed in England.

The steamer Will o' the Wisp was wrecked off Burn Rock, Lambay, and eighteen drowned.

A family of six suffocated at their home near Paris by the effects of charcoal, accidentally ignited.

Don Miguel, king of Portugal, unable to obtain money from other quarters, levied a tax on all monastic orders.

All sailors of Havre, Recamp and Dieppe were forcibly enrolled in the French service and merchant vessels were left without crews.

Intense cold prevailed in northern Europe. The Baltic, as far as the eye could reach, was a plain of ice.

France decided to use American vessels for the transportation of troops to Algiers, as these ships could be gotten cheaper than French ones.

Fifty Years Ago.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Columbia County, New York.

The island of Cuba was declared in a state of siege, coasts and circumjacent waters in blockade.

Congress conferred the rank of lieutenant general upon Major General Winfield Scott.

Slaves on the royal domains of Portugal were freed.

Prussia was excluded from the conference at Vienna.

The cortes voted that all power proceeded from the people, they permitted liberty of belief, but not of worship.

Congress approved the act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of American citizens who had been born in foreign countries.

Forty Years Ago.

The members of the Illinois General Assembly voted to pay themselves in gold.

The report of the capture of Branchville by Sherman was confirmed.

General Grant rejoined his army after a visit in Washington, D. C.

President Lincoln made public the correspondence which had passed between him and Jeff Davis in the peace negotiations carried on through F. P. Blair.

The Rev. Dr. Garnett, colored, preached in the hall of representatives at Washington, D. C.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer exposed before the military trial at Cincinnati the operation of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Chicago.

Thirty Years Ago.

News from China declared civil war imminent.

Congress repealed the Pacific mail subsidy.

It was reported the French ministry handed their resignations to President MacMahon, who accepted them.

The Indiana block coal region was tied up by a strike of miners.

Great Britain recognized Alfonso as king of Spain.

Twenty Years Ago.

Leopold Damrosch, the musician, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, died.

London announced the fall of Khartum and the stabbing to death of Gen. Gordon.

Grover Cleveland was declared President-elect at a joint session of the houses of Congress, the first Democrat in twenty-eight years.

Ten Years Ago.

For the first time the mail trains brought Chicago morning papers into Duluth and West Superior on the day of publication.

HUNTING ALLIGATORS AT NIGHT

It is a Weird and Oftentimes Very Dangerous Sport.

Night hunting for alligators is one of the weirdest forms of American sport. The canoe glides softly over coal-black water, with heavy trees hanging over the banks and everything lost in gloomy mystery. A lantern with a strong reflector is carried. The dazzle of it makes a drifting or swimming alligator hesitate just long enough to provide a good chance for a shot. Sometimes the lantern is affixed to the bow of the boat. Sometimes it is affixed to the front of the sportsman's boat so that its beam of light shines straight in the direction of the line of aim.

This method of night hunting is known as "shining." If the gator is asleep when the "shine" falls on him, he will glare stupidly at it for a moment or two before he is awake fully enough to get away into the darkness. Then is the time to shoot. The shotgun is most used for this kind of hunting, and the charge is sent into the



10-FOOT ALLIGATOR KILLED IN FLORIDA.

joints between the head and shoulders.

One of the exciting stages of alligator hunting is after the beast has been hit. As a dead alligator sinks almost at once, it is necessary to get hold of him quickly. Sometimes it happens that the creature has not died as he should, and in that case there will be vast trouble, a great deal more interesting to read about than to experience. A ten-foot alligator, hurt grievously and crazy mad, a canoe that remains right side up even under ordinary circumstances only because the occupants are lucky, a pitch dark bayou and black water full of various undesirable reptiles, from water moccasins to other alligators, makes a combination equal to a first-class nightmare.

Many alligator skin hunters in Florida and the Gulf States carry marks that accrued to them because they made such a mistake about the "death" of an alligator.

"Stalking" an alligator with a rifle is a pretty sport, especially if the hunter is a blue blood and willing to call it a fair deal only if he shoots the reptile through the eye. An alligator's eye is not big. If the bullet even so much as grazes the bony eye socket, the chances are that it will glance off and the alligator will plunge away, unharmed except for astonishment and anger at the unreasonableness of man.

GIRL WHO WENT FISHING.

Sat Down on Her Captive and Then She Screamed.

I lifted with might and main. The whisk of a fanned tail, a fleeting glimpse of dusky scales and scarlet speckles became suddenly correlated in my mind with the fact that one of my boots was full of water, and my line was swinging high in the air—the hook gone, the gut leader nipped off short, says Country Life in America. It was a small work to go to the tent for the other pole. One does not expect all luck to be good luck in fishing. Back on my stone perch I flung my line into the air at random, and the bait struck the water just below the little cataraet. A tug, mighty as the first, and fully as prompt, nearly lost me my balance, but it steadied my nerve. One thought, one purpose filled my mind—I must get that fish to shore. The trees on shore began to move in a circle, of which I was the center. With joy I saw my angry captive flash out of the water; then came an instant of despair. He was off—the curve on which he rose was complete, and he fell forward—right at me! The up curve was a forlorn hope—the down curve was perfect assurance. I knew my fish would never escape me. By all the laws of dramatic unity and poetic justice, he was mine. For in his gaping mouth I read a startling revelation. He was bringing back those two hooks! He struck the water in that little basin shut in by the three jutting rocks, and I sat down upon him! I did it calmly, and I trust with dignity, but without delay. It was the only thing to do. He was in a trap that needed but a lid. I was that lid. There I could answer my father's call, for the dazed fish had found a corner, and a groping thumb and finger had found the back of his neck. My repressed feelings broke forth in one long, ambiguous, feminine scream.

The Unlucky Man's Idea.

"What would be the first thing that you would do if you had Rockefeller's money?"
"Wake up, probably."—New York Herald.

More About Radium.

Radium emits excessively minute corpuscles with such immense velocity that the energy of a single milligram of them represents about 3,500,000-foot tons.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Special Inducements.
Gyer—Fitzner the clothier, is advertising a silk umbrella free with each \$20 overcoat he sells.
Mrs. Gyer—That's nothing. Bloom, the florist, is giving away the earth with each plant he sells.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.
That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.
That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and
That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.
Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.
The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.
I represent strong companies only.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,
Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Spring.
Easy season has begun.
More buildings in prospect.
Dwelling houses in demand.
School election next Friday.
Plenty of work here for everybody.
Needed—a good dentist to locate here.

There is a good opening here for a harness-maker.
Mrs. Hyland is, we are pleased to learn, improving.

Geo. Furrer, roadmaster at Millbrae, was in town Wednesday.

Thomas Fallon has rented one of the Michener flats on Grand avenue.

John Zaro has sold out his milk route and business to Maurause Bruno.

The painters have finished the exterior work on the Silva building on Grand avenue.

The Campbell family, who left here some four years ago, is back and looking for a house.

San Mateo is making extensive preparations for an old-fashioned celebration of July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Neugebauer moved from the city into their cottage on Grand avenue Tuesday.

Coroner James Crowe of Redwood City showed his genial countenance in this burg on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cunningham has been suffering the past week from a very painful febrile on the thumb of her left hand.

Mrs. B. F. Edwards and son Lester of Vacaville have been visiting at the home of Supt. F. P. Edwards the past week.

The entertainment given by the Meneley Quartette was first-class, drew a large house and everybody was satisfied.

W. F. Hoppe has reopened his blacksmith shop in town and has a first-class horse-shoer and blacksmith ready for business.

Mrs. E. J. Snyder of Michigan, mother of Asst. Supt. J. O. Snyder, is visiting her son and his wife and will spend three or four months here.

At the urgent request of his many friends Mr. Frank Lawlor has consented to permit his name to be used as a candidate for School Trustee at the coming election.

Next Saturday, April 1st, the trout season opens, and the streams about Halfmoon Bay can be counted upon to yield their full quota of the speckled beauties.—Coast Advocate.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The Enterprise was in error last week with regard to date for school election. The election will be held on Friday, April 7th, at the school-house. Polls will be open from 2 to 6 p. m.

On Monday Messrs. Geo. W. Lovie, Chris Hadler and Jack Cullen of Redwood City paid our town a visit in connection with business of the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mr. V. Bianchi seems to be the victim of misfortune. He had just recovered from a former accident and laid aside his crutches when he was on Thursday thrown from a runaway wagon and very severely injured, and will be laid up for some time again.

Joe Hall, who has long been the dispenser of refreshments at Tom Connelly's, and who has a great big army of warm friends in and about this young city, left on Thursday for San Jose, where it is probable he will engage in business on his own account.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Geo. C. Ross, attorney for R. S. Chatham in the contest with J. H. Mansfield over the office of Sheriff, has prepared an able brief to be presented to the Supreme Court on behalf of his client. Mr. Ross conducted the contest in a masterly manner, and a decision should be rendered by the Supreme Court very shortly.—Leader, San Mateo.

It seems that there was a slight oversight in the report of the delightful wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham reported in last week's Enterprise, in that the report neglected to state the name of the officiating minister. Rev. Samuel Quickmire, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal churches of San Mateo and South San Francisco, was the officiating clergyman.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. William Thomas Buckley and Kate Bode were united in holy wedlock by the Rev. Samuel Quickmire at the residence of the pastor, 336 Mission street. Mr. Buckley was a student in Dr. Brewer's school a number of years ago. He was pleased to pay a visit to San Mateo under such delightful circumstances. This was his third visit since he was in San Mateo as a student.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the San Francisco Jewelry Company, which appears on this page of the Enterprise. Mr. O. M. Howard, who was for several years station agent for the Southern Pacific Company at this place, is connected with the above-named company. The company is first-class and any of our citizens who desire to purchase a watch or any kind of jewelry will do well to call and see Mr. Howard and the fine store he in part represents.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Gertrude I. Carroll has purchased lot No. 14 in block No. 95.

Winn Brawn has purchased lot No. 9 in block No. 94, and will build a handsome residence at once.

Mr. R. K. Patchell has bought of Mr. Leroy Hough lot No. 21 in block No. 124.

Mr. D. O. Daggett has purchased lot No. 11 in block No. 118.

Contractor Rollins has begun work on the Keeler residence.

W. S. Taylor has a contract to grade Grand avenue from Chestnut avenue to Maple.

Mr. Frank Miner has a contract to macadamize Swift avenue from the county road to the stockyards.

Mr. A. Schmidt has his cottage nearly completed.

Mr. C. L. Benjamin has moved one of his cottages and is ready to begin work on his new cottage.

Dr. H. G. Plymire has begun work on his handsome residence corner Grand and Spruce avenues.

Mr. E. Hickey has built a nice barn in rear of his new residence.

BEAUTY AND STRENGTH.

Are desirable. You are strong and vigorous when your blood is pure. Many—men, most—women, fail to properly digest their food, and so become pale, sallow, thin and weak, while the brightness, freshness and beauty of the skin and complexion depart. Remedy this unpleasant evil by eating nourishing food, and taking a small dose of Herbine after each meal, to digest what you have eaten. 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1905:

Carter, W. S.; Davis, Frank; Giovannetti, G.; Machino, C.; Medeiros, Manuel Rose; Meehan, Miss Annie; Pacheco, Antonio; Peterson, Mrs. G.; Peterson, G.; Vailalungo, M.; Waggoner, L.

Foreign—Agresti, Carlo; Bassetti, Antonio; Mangini, Giovanni; Magnone, Domenico; Simi, Giuseppe; Tosi, Duilio, 2; Vacinio, Simo.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

HERBINE CURES.

Fever and Ague. A dose will usually stop a chill, a continuance always cures. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Middleton, Texas, May 31, 1899, writes: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we have ever used, for la grippe, bilious fever and malaria." 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO A TERMINAL.

Another great stone was laid in the foundations of South San Francisco this week.

The Southern Pacific Railroad announces South San Francisco a terminal. This means that our town is on a par with San Francisco and Oakland in the shipment of through freights.

To industries locating here this is a matter of great importance, and means much in the future of our town. There is now scarcely a feature remaining in the well-laid substructure of our town necessary for a great development. A sound bank now being incorporated, a first-class electric car service to the metropolis of the State, a power and light company in full operation, an up-to-date water works, a complete railroad switching service, water front and wharves and now our town a freight terminal completes all the founders of South San Francisco could hope for in the way of a substantial base for our future growth.

As a manufacturing center South San Francisco promises leadership over all other points around San Francisco Bay.

SAVED THE LOVED ONES.

Mrs. Mary A. Vliet, Newcastle, Colo., writes: "I believe Ballard's Horehound Syrup is superior to any other cough medicine, and will do all that is claimed for it, and it is so pleasant to take. My little girl wants to take it when she has no need for it." Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the great cure for all pulmonary ailments. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

THIS PISCADERO DOG HAS A HOBBY.

There is a Pescadero dog that is deserving of a few inches of cold type to perpetuate his memory as an oddity of the canine tribe. This dog has a most peculiar trait. He appoints himself guardian of every unfortunate victim of John Barleycorn, and whenever a man has imbibed too freely, the animal follows him about and refuses to leave him until he has sobered up. As soon as a man has regained his senses the dog will have nothing more to do with him, but looks up another inebriate. Strange to say the owner of the dog, the village blacksmith, is a teetotaler, and where the dog gets the notion that he must protect intoxicated persons, must be left to those who delve into the mysteries of the world.—Coast Advocate.

WALKS WITHOUT CRUTCHES.

"I was afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed. C. Nud, Iowa, Sedgewick Co., Kan., "going about on crutches and suffering a deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons, all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

WOMAN KILLED—MAN IN PRISON.

Polly Locke, Decended from a Noble Inca Family, Shot in San Mateo Saloon.

San Mateo, March 29.—Polly Locke, a once beautiful half-breed Peruvian woman, descended on her mother's side from the noble Incas, was shot to death in a room in the rear of M. F. Brown's saloon here last night. Jeff Stewart, night watchman on the Crocker estate, from whose pistol the fatal bullet was fired, is held in jail awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Stewart was in the room with the woman at the time of her death, and claims that she shot herself. Against his story the District Attorney has the statement of Redwood physicians that the wound which caused death could have been self-inflicted only with great difficulty. The failure to find powder marks on the woman's head is also considered as damaging to Stewart's story of the death.

Some time yesterday Stewart, who had been drinking with the Locke woman, took her to the room where she was killed. Stewart borrowed the key to the place from Ben Race, until recently a bartender at Brown's saloon. The man told no one of this meeting, and the first that was known of Polly Locke's presence was when Stewart came out about 7 o'clock and said that she had killed herself.

He said the woman acted naturally when they went to the room and gave no intimation of her intention to kill herself. He told Officer Sheehan that he laid his revolver on a table and while his back was turned the woman shot herself with it. Today he is reported to have told the District Attorney that he now believes the woman shot herself accidentally.

An examination by Redwood physicians shows that the bullet entered the head on the left side near the top, ranged downward and passed out on the right side of the neck. After hearing this, District Attorney Bullock ordered that Stewart be held without bail. He had previously been ordered held in default of \$1000 bail.

Polly Locke was the daughter of the late John Locke and his wife, a beautiful Indian girl of Peru. She is said to have been a daughter of the Incas and a princess by right. The children, which included four daughters of the brunette type, were brought up near Halfmoon Bay. The girls were all popular and were belles twenty years ago. Two of them married well. Polly loved unwisely, but was never considered wholly bad. During recent years she has lived with her mother and brothers at Mountain View.

Stewart is from Colorado. He was married here about two years ago to Miss Congdon, and they have one child. The Coroner's inquest will be held Saturday afternoon.—S. F. Chronicle.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the last day of May and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.



3 Specials

Elgin or Waltham movements in dust proof, open face nickel case \$5.00
16 size open face gold filled guaranteed 20 years \$10.00
16 size Hunting case gold filled guaranteed 20 years \$12.50
Repairing of all kinds.

San Francisco Jewelry Co.
824 Market Street

H. & Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.
Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

CHAS. F. KAUFFMANN

Express AND Delivery

Light hauling promptly attended to. Connections made with all trains.

Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., P. O. Building

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady. Hogs—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 75c (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7½¢; 2nd quality, 7¢; 3rd quality, 6½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢; 2nd quality, 4½¢; 3rd quality, 4¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 5½¢; 275 to 350 lbs, 5¼¢; 350 to 450 lbs, 5¼¢; 450 to 550 lbs, 5¼¢; 550 to 650 lbs, 5¼¢; 650 to 750 lbs, 5¼¢; 750 to 850 lbs, 5¼¢; 850 to 950 lbs, 5¼¢; 950 to 1050 lbs, 5¼¢; 1050 to 1150 lbs, 5¼¢; 1150 to 1250 lbs, 5¼¢; 1250 to 1350 lbs, 5¼¢; 1350 to 1450 lbs, 5¼¢; 1450 to 1550 lbs, 5¼¢; 1550 to 1650 lbs, 5¼¢; 1650 to 1750 lbs, 5¼¢; 1750 to 1850 lbs, 5¼¢; 1850 to 1950 lbs, 5¼¢; 1950 to 2050 lbs, 5¼¢; 2050 to 2150 lbs, 5¼¢; 2150 to 2250 lbs, 5¼¢; 2250 to 2350 lbs, 5¼¢; 2350 to 2450 lbs, 5¼¢; 2450 to 2550 lbs, 5¼¢; 2550 to 2650 lbs, 5¼¢; 2650 to 2750 lbs, 5¼¢; 2750 to 2850 lbs, 5¼¢; 2850 to 2950 lbs, 5¼¢; 2950 to 3050 lbs, 5¼¢; 3050 to 3150 lbs, 5¼¢; 3150 to 3250 lbs, 5¼¢; 3250 to 3350 lbs, 5¼¢; 3350 to 3450 lbs, 5¼¢; 3450 to 3550 lbs, 5¼¢; 3550 to 3650 lbs, 5¼¢; 3650 to 3750 lbs, 5¼¢; 3750 to 3850 lbs, 5¼¢; 3850 to 3950 lbs, 5¼¢; 3950 to 4050 lbs, 5¼¢; 4050 to 4150 lbs, 5¼¢; 4150 to 4250 lbs, 5¼¢; 4250 to 4350 lbs, 5¼¢; 4350 to 4450 lbs, 5¼¢; 4450 to 4550 lbs, 5¼¢; 4550 to 4650 lbs, 5¼¢; 4650 to 4750 lbs, 5¼¢; 4750 to 4850 lbs, 5¼¢; 4850 to 4950 lbs, 5¼¢; 4950 to 5050 lbs, 5¼¢; 5050 to 5150 lbs, 5¼¢; 5150 to 5250 lbs, 5¼¢; 5250 to 5350 lbs, 5¼¢; 5350 to 5450 lbs, 5¼¢; 5450 to 5550 lbs, 5¼¢; 5550 to 5650 lbs, 5¼¢; 5650 to 5750 lbs, 5¼¢; 5750 to 5850 lbs, 5¼¢; 5850 to 5950 lbs, 5¼¢; 5950 to 6050 lbs, 5¼¢; 6050 to 6150 lbs, 5¼¢; 6150 to 6250 lbs, 5¼¢; 6250 to 6350 lbs, 5¼¢; 6350 to 6450 lbs, 5¼¢; 6450 to 6550 lbs, 5¼¢; 6550 to 6650 lbs, 5¼¢; 6650 to 6750 lbs, 5¼¢; 6750 to 6850 lbs, 5¼¢; 6850 to 6950 lbs, 5¼¢; 6950 to 7050 lbs, 5¼¢; 7050 to 7150 lbs, 5¼¢; 7150 to 7250 lbs, 5¼¢; 7250 to 7350 lbs, 5¼¢; 7350 to 7450 lbs, 5¼¢; 7450 to 7550 lbs, 5¼¢; 7550 to 7650 lbs, 5¼¢; 7650 to 7750 lbs, 5¼¢; 7750 to 7850 lbs, 5¼¢; 7850 to 7950 lbs, 5¼¢; 7950 to 8050 lbs, 5¼¢; 8050 to 8150 lbs, 5¼¢; 8150 to 8250 lbs, 5¼¢; 8250 to 8350 lbs, 5¼¢; 8350 to 8450 lbs, 5¼¢; 8450 to 8550 lbs, 5¼¢; 8550 to 8650 lbs, 5¼¢; 8650 to 8750 lbs, 5¼¢; 8750 to 8850 lbs, 5¼¢; 8850 to 8950 lbs, 5¼¢; 8950 to 9050 lbs, 5¼¢; 9050 to 9150 lbs, 5¼¢; 9150 to 9250 lbs, 5¼¢; 9250 to 9350 lbs, 5¼¢; 9350 to 9450 lbs, 5¼¢; 9450 to 9550 lbs, 5¼¢; 9550 to 9650 lbs, 5¼¢; 9650 to 9750 lbs, 5¼¢; 9750 to 9850 lbs, 5¼¢; 9850 to 9950 lbs, 5¼¢; 9950 to 10050 lbs, 5¼¢; 10050 to 10150 lbs, 5¼¢; 10150 to 10250 lbs, 5¼¢; 10250 to 10350 lbs, 5¼¢; 10350 to 10450 lbs, 5¼¢; 10450 to 10550 lbs, 5¼¢; 10550 to 10650 lbs, 5¼¢; 10650 to 10750 lbs, 5¼¢; 10750 to 10850 lbs, 5¼¢; 10850 to 10950 lbs, 5¼¢; 10950 to 11050 lbs, 5¼¢; 11050 to 11150 lbs, 5¼¢; 11150 to 11250 lbs, 5¼¢; 11250 to 11350 lbs, 5¼¢; 11350 to 11450 lbs, 5¼¢; 11450 to 11550 lbs, 5¼¢; 11550 to 11650 lbs, 5¼¢; 11650 to 11750 lbs, 5¼¢; 11750 to 11850 lbs, 5¼¢; 11850 to 11950 lbs, 5¼¢; 11950 to 12050 lbs, 5¼¢; 12050 to 12150 lbs, 5¼¢; 12150 to 12250 lbs, 5¼¢; 12250 to 12350 lbs, 5¼¢; 12350 to 12450 lbs, 5¼¢; 12450 to 12550 lbs, 5¼¢; 12550 to 12650 lbs, 5¼¢; 12650 to 12750 lbs, 5¼¢; 12750 to 12850 lbs, 5¼¢; 12850 to 12950 lbs, 5¼¢; 12950 to 13050 lbs, 5¼¢; 13050 to 13150 lbs, 5¼¢; 13150 to 13250 lbs, 5¼¢; 13250 to 13350 lbs, 5¼¢; 13350 to 13450 lbs, 5¼¢; 13450 to 13550 lbs, 5¼¢; 13550 to 13650 lbs, 5¼¢; 13650 to 13750 lbs, 5¼¢; 13750 to 13850 lbs, 5¼¢; 13850 to 13950 lbs, 5¼¢; 13950 to 14050 lbs, 5¼¢; 14050 to 14150 lbs, 5¼¢; 14150 to 14250 lbs, 5¼¢; 14250 to 14350 lbs, 5¼¢; 14350 to 14450 lbs, 5¼¢; 14450 to 14550 lbs, 5¼¢; 14550 to 14650 lbs, 5¼¢; 14650 to 14750 lbs, 5¼¢; 14750 to 14850 lbs, 5¼¢; 14850 to 14950 lbs, 5¼¢; 14950 to 15050 lbs, 5¼¢; 15050 to 15150 lbs, 5¼¢; 15150 to 15250 lbs, 5¼¢; 15250 to 15350 lbs, 5¼¢; 15350 to 15450 lbs, 5¼¢; 15450 to 15550 lbs, 5¼¢; 15550 to 15650 lbs, 5¼¢; 15650 to 15750 lbs, 5¼¢; 15750 to 15850 lbs, 5¼¢; 15850 to 15950 lbs, 5¼¢; 15950 to 16050 lbs, 5¼¢; 16050 to 16150 lbs, 5¼¢; 16150 to 16250 lbs, 5¼¢; 16250 to 16350 lbs, 5¼¢; 16350 to 16450 lbs, 5¼¢; 16450 to 16550 lbs, 5¼¢; 16550 to 16650 lbs, 5¼¢; 16650 to 16750 lbs, 5¼¢; 16750 to 16850 lbs, 5¼¢; 16850 to 16950 lbs, 5¼¢; 16950 to 17050 lbs, 5¼¢; 17050 to 17150 lbs, 5¼¢; 17150 to 17250 lbs, 5¼¢; 17250 to 17350 lbs, 5¼¢; 17350 to 17450 lbs, 5¼¢; 17450 to 17550 lbs, 5¼¢; 17550 to 17650 lbs, 5¼¢; 17650 to 17750 lbs, 5¼¢; 17750 to 17850 lbs, 5¼¢; 17850 to 17950 lbs, 5¼¢; 17950 to 18050 lbs, 5¼¢; 18050 to 18150 lbs, 5¼¢; 18150 to 18250 lbs, 5¼¢; 18250 to 18350 lbs, 5¼¢; 18350 to 18450 lbs, 5¼¢; 18450 to 18550 lbs, 5¼¢; 18550 to 18650 lbs, 5¼¢; 18650 to 18750 lbs, 5¼¢; 18750 to 18850 lbs, 5¼¢; 18850 to 18950 lbs, 5¼¢; 18950 to 19050 lbs, 5¼¢; 19050 to 19150 lbs, 5¼¢; 19150 to 19250 lbs, 5¼¢; 19250 to 19350 lbs, 5¼¢; 19350 to 19450 lbs, 5¼¢; 19450 to 19550 lbs, 5¼¢; 19550 to 19650 lbs, 5¼¢; 19650 to 19750 lbs, 5¼¢; 19750 to 19850 lbs, 5¼¢; 19850 to 19950 lbs, 5¼¢; 19950 to 20050 lbs, 5¼¢; 20050 to 20150 lbs, 5¼¢; 20150 to 20250 lbs, 5¼¢; 20250 to 20350 lbs, 5¼¢; 20350 to 20450 lbs, 5¼¢; 20450 to 20550 lbs, 5¼¢; 20550 to 20650 lbs, 5¼¢; 20650 to 20750 lbs, 5¼¢; 20750 to 20850 lbs, 5¼¢; 20850 to 20950 lbs, 5¼¢; 20950 to 21050 lbs, 5¼¢; 21050 to 21150 lbs, 5¼¢; 21150 to 21250 lbs, 5¼¢; 21250 to 21350 lbs, 5¼¢; 21350 to 21450 lbs, 5¼¢; 21450 to 21550 lbs, 5¼¢; 21550 to 21650 lbs, 5¼¢; 21650 to 21750 lbs, 5¼¢; 21750 to 21850 lbs, 5¼¢; 21850 to 21950 lbs, 5¼¢; 21950 to 22050 lbs, 5¼¢; 22050 to 22150 lbs, 5¼¢; 22150 to 22250 lbs, 5¼¢; 22250 to 22350 lbs, 5¼¢; 22350 to 22450 lbs, 5¼¢; 22450 to 22550 lbs, 5¼¢; 22550 to 22650 lbs, 5¼¢; 22650 to 22750 lbs, 5¼¢; 22750 to 22850 lbs, 5¼¢; 22850 to 22950 lbs, 5¼¢; 22950 to 23050 lbs, 5¼¢; 23050 to 23150 lbs, 5¼¢; 23150 to 23250 lbs, 5¼¢; 23250 to 23350 lbs, 5¼¢; 23350 to 23450 lbs, 5¼¢; 23450 to 23550 lbs, 5¼¢; 23550 to 23650 lbs, 5¼¢; 23650 to 23750 lbs, 5¼¢; 23750 to 23850 lbs, 5¼¢; 23850 to 23950 lbs, 5¼¢; 23950 to 24050 lbs, 5¼¢; 24050 to 24150 lbs, 5¼¢; 24150 to 24250 lbs, 5¼¢; 24250 to 24350 lbs, 5¼¢; 24350 to 24450 lbs, 5¼¢; 24450 to 24550 lbs, 5¼¢; 24550 to 24650 lbs, 5¼¢; 24650 to 24750 lbs, 5¼¢; 24750 to 24850 lbs, 5¼¢; 24850 to 24950 lbs, 5¼¢; 24950 to 25050 lbs, 5¼¢; 25050 to 25150 lbs, 5¼¢; 25150 to 25250 lbs, 5¼¢; 25250 to 25350 lbs, 5¼¢; 25350 to 25450 lbs, 5¼¢; 25450 to 25550 lbs, 5¼¢; 25550 to 25650 lbs, 5¼¢; 25650 to 25750 lbs, 5¼¢; 25750 to 25850 lbs, 5¼¢; 25850 to 25950 lbs, 5¼¢; 25950 to 26050 lbs, 5¼¢; 26050 to 26150 lbs, 5¼¢; 26150 to 26250 lbs, 5¼¢; 26250 to 26350 lbs, 5¼¢; 26350 to 26450 lbs, 5¼¢; 26450 to 26550 lbs, 5¼¢; 26550 to 26650 lbs, 5¼¢; 26650 to 26750 lbs, 5¼¢; 26750 to 26850 lbs, 5¼¢; 26850 to 26950 lbs, 5¼¢; 26950 to 27050 lbs, 5¼¢; 27050 to 27150 lbs, 5¼¢; 27150 to 27250 lbs, 5¼¢; 27250 to 27350 lbs, 5¼¢; 27350 to 27450 lbs, 5¼¢; 27450 to 27550 lbs, 5¼¢; 27550 to 27650 lbs, 5¼¢; 27650 to 27750 lbs, 5¼¢; 27750 to 27850 lbs, 5¼¢; 27850 to 27950 lbs, 5¼¢; 27950 to 28050 lbs, 5¼¢; 28050 to 28150 lbs, 5¼¢; 28150 to 28250 lbs, 5¼¢; 28250 to 28350 lbs, 5¼¢; 28350 to 28450 lbs, 5¼¢; 28450 to 28550 lbs, 5¼¢; 28550 to 28650 lbs, 5¼¢; 28650 to 28750 lbs, 5¼¢; 28750 to 28850 lbs, 5¼¢; 28850 to 28950 lbs, 5¼¢; 28950 to 29050 lbs, 5¼¢; 29050 to 29150 lbs, 5¼¢; 29150 to 29250 lbs, 5¼¢; 29250 to 29350 lbs, 5¼¢; 29350 to 29450 lbs, 5¼¢; 29450 to 29550 lbs, 5¼¢; 29550 to 29650 lbs, 5¼¢; 29650 to 29750 lbs,

RUSSIA'S SANGUINARY INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE.

Labor's Scorned Appeal for Justice Threatens the Rule of the Autocracy—Growth of Factories the Rising Star of Liberty.

The present agitation and unrest in Russia are due primarily to the rise of a class of industrial workers. The peasant has been called in from the field to work in factories and shops; he has had his intellect brightened by contact with thinkers in the cities, and being no longer isolated, he begins to understand that things are not as they should be, and, taking courage, he asks the great autocrat to right the wrongs.

What terrorists could not accomplish in thirty years the transformed peasant may be on the eve of achieving. Russia's insecurity has been hastened by the method of utilizing the peasant in the industries. About a dozen years ago Russia became convinced of a destiny of immense industrial achievement and of commerce. In order to make this awakening a reality, subsidies were paid to companies, tariffs adjusted so that foreign competition would cease to exist, and factories and workshops blossomed in every great city in Russia. To man these numerous plants peasants were encouraged to work in them, and to prevent the peasant from forgetting that he was regarded as only about one-half human, the lowest wages in Europe—and wages are everywhere modest on the continent—were paid to him.

About 2 per cent of the present

comparison to that of the United States. Since 1899 the pig iron output has experienced a slight falling off. In 1899 the output was 2,701,000 metric tons, and in 1903, the most recent figures available, there were 2,400,000 metric tons.

Nearly 10 per cent of the adult workers of the country are now engaged in the industries, and the power of the class has been enormously increased by its concentration in the towns. In thirty years the town populations of the empire have grown from 8,500,000 to 17,500,000.

The defect in Russia's trade expansion is to be found in its artificial character. The foundation and growth of her industries have not been healthy or natural; they did not depend upon genuine organizing ability attracted by an open market, but were unsound from top to bottom. Russian iron, for instance, is very dear, and is produced by subscription of the entire people. Witte was father of the policy, and the paternal stimulation which he fostered led to overspeculation, which was followed by the inevitable crisis. With the bursting of some of the industrial bubbles a few years ago Russia experienced a new phenomenon—the "unemployed" of the Western type. The unemployed is, unfortunately, a familiar figure in other parts of Europe and in this country, but formerly, in Russia, he was unknown, for the cities were not crowded, and the peasant was never unemployed, for he was always and ever working out a debt to the Czar or some other landowner.

Russia's Chief Manufactures.
Russia's chief manufacturing industries



COSSACKS CHARGING ON DEFENSELESS STRIKERS.

only about 15 per cent of the operatives dwell in their workshops, and in St. Petersburg none is permitted to do so.

Strikes are expressly forbidden by law in Russia, and it is said that officially they never occur. This means that there are no statistics on the subject, for, in 1896, there were strikes; last year there were labor disorders that were perilously near strikes, and last month the government, not desiring to admit a revolt was on foot in St. Petersburg, was content to look upon the demonstration in its earlier stage as a strike. The law against strikes is intended to be exemplary. A workman attempting to strike may be imprisoned from one week to five months. A workman fomenting a strike may be imprisoned for from four to eight months; if property has been damaged or persons injured, the agitators may be given sixteen months imprisonment.

In September, 1900, there was held in Paris a labor and socialist congress which threw some light upon industrial Russia. There were present seventy-two delegates from the empire, most of them, of course, refugees, but they held twenty-three mandates from organizations in Russia. One report presented gave particulars of 217 strikes, about half of which had involved 236,020 men. The demands had been usually for shorter hours and better wages, for Russia's beneficial labor laws will not permit an employer to work his men more than 11½ hours a day. In the greater number of these strikes the strikers won concessions. Since the St. Petersburg strike of 1896, the Social Democratic Union has maintained a secret labor press, and has sown the seeds of sedition widely throughout industrial Russia.

Father Gapon's Movement.
Last year Father Gapon succeeded in persuading the late Plehve to per-



GATE OF KITAGOROD, MOSCOW.

tries and their workers may be summarized as follows:

| Industries. | Workers. (Estimated.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mining and meals..... | 600,000 |
| Engineering, etc..... | 215,000 |
| Textiles..... | 700,000 |
| China, earthenware, brick..... | 150,000 |
| Chemicals..... | 40,000 |
| Paper..... | 50,000 |

These industries are located in widely divorced regions, and in this fact and in the comparative meagreness of the means of communication lie the weakness of any general revolt.

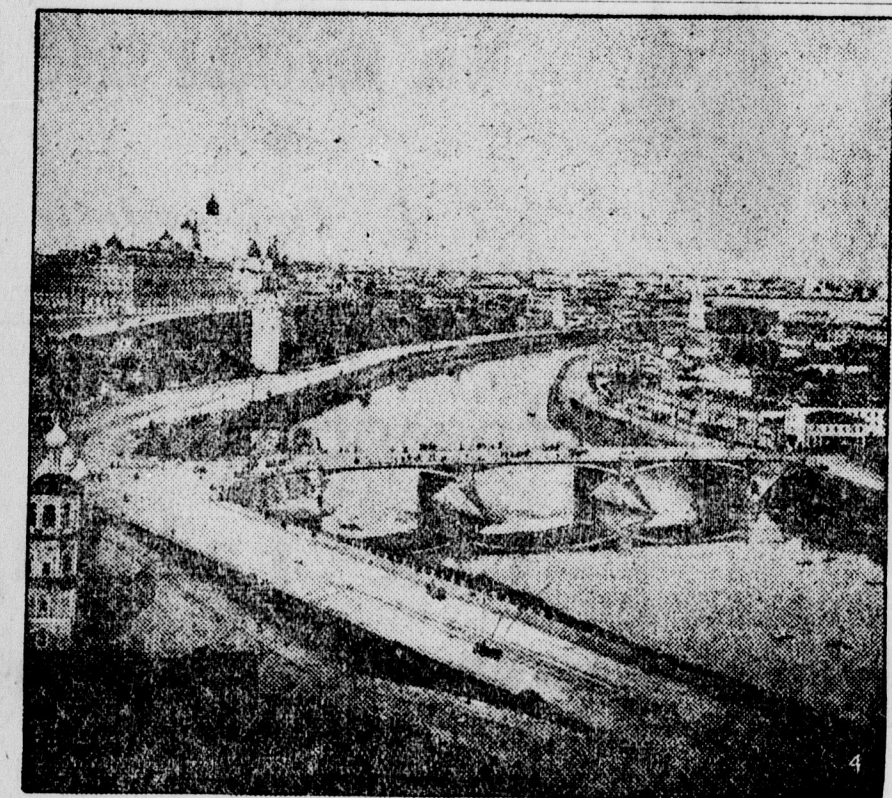
In Russia the industries, so far as owners and workers are concerned, are under control of the police and the factory inspectors, and both the workmen and their employers have felt the heavy hand of authority which closely watches every infraction of the laws.

Labor Gets a Pittance.

The Russian workman not only receives low wages, varying from \$6.50 to \$12 a month, outside of St. Petersburg, where the wages are from \$9 to \$16 a month, but he is compelled by circumstances to dwell in a most undesirable and unsanitary manner. Home life, as the American workman experiences it, is almost an unknown condition among Russian industrial workers. It is not unusual for workmen to live in the factories where they work. In Moscow, probably the chief industrial center, it is asserted that about 57 per cent of the operatives inhabit the factories, and the practice is very general in the central provinces. In Moscow only about 25 per cent have their own houses, and about 18 per cent live in rooms in hovels. Outside the central provinces



NEWSKY PROSPECT, ST. PETERSBURG'S MAIN STREET.



CITY OF MOSCOW, SHOWING THE KREMLIN ON THE LEFT.

population of European Russia are industrial workers—about 2,250,000 out of 115,000,000. Less than five years ago they numbered little more than 1,000,000, and to this rapid growth of the only class which can hope eventually to get the asked-for reform is due the quickening of the spread of revolutionary propaganda, which in the natural course of things perhaps would have taken twenty-five years to accomplish.

Three days before that fateful Sun-



THE CORONATION CHURCH, MOSCOW.

day, when hundreds of workers were shot down in St. Petersburg by the soldiery, the movement in the capital was simply the usual demonstration of a big strike. By Sunday it was a revolt—peaceful, yet a revolt. The strikers have now returned to their work benches and machines; the dead have been buried; the Czar has subscribed \$25,000 to the relief of the families of the victims of the massacre; St. Petersburg is quiet, but the revolution has come.

To aggravate the situation comes the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius in the Kremlin, coupled with the declaration by political revolutionists that General Trepoff, the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Czar himself are marked for death.

Factories Unduly Fostered.

Russia's industries have been fostered at the expense of her agricultural and other interests, but along with its growth has come a growth of intelligence which has already made the autocracy feel insecure. Although manufactures and mining are still in their infancy in Russia, they are constantly growing in importance. Russia now has as large an output of pig iron as France, but inconsiderable in com-

parison to that of the United States. Since 1899 the pig iron output has experienced a slight falling off. In 1899 the output was 2,701,000 metric tons, and in 1903, the most recent figures available, there were 2,400,000 metric tons.

Nearly 10 per cent of the adult workers of the country are now engaged in the industries, and the power of the class has been enormously increased by its concentration in the towns. In thirty years the town populations of the empire have grown from 8,500,000 to 17,500,000.

The defect in Russia's trade expansion is to be found in its artificial character. The foundation and growth of her industries have not been healthy or natural; they did not depend upon genuine organizing ability attracted by an open market, but were unsound from top to bottom. Russian iron, for instance, is very dear, and is produced by subscription of the entire people. Witte was father of the policy, and the paternal stimulation which he fostered led to overspeculation, which was followed by the inevitable crisis. With the bursting of some of the industrial bubbles a few years ago Russia experienced a new phenomenon—the "unemployed" of the Western type. The unemployed is, unfortunately, a familiar figure in other parts of Europe and in this country, but formerly, in Russia, he was unknown, for the cities were not crowded, and the peasant was never unemployed, for he was always and ever working out a debt to the Czar or some other landowner.

Russia's Chief Manufactures.
Russia's chief manufacturing industries

tries and their workers may be summarized as follows:

| Industries. | Workers. (Estimated.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mining and meals..... | 600,000 |
| Engineering, etc..... | 215,000 |
| Textiles..... | 700,000 |
| China, earthenware, brick..... | 150,000 |
| Chemicals..... | 40,000 |
| Paper..... | 50,000 |

These industries are located in widely divorced regions, and in this fact and in the comparative meagreness of the means of communication lie the weakness of any general revolt.

In Russia the industries, so far as owners and workers are concerned, are under control of the police and the factory inspectors, and both the workmen and their employers have felt the heavy hand of authority which closely watches every infraction of the laws.

Labor Gets a Pittance.
The Russian workman not only receives low wages, varying from \$6.50 to \$12 a month, outside of St. Petersburg, where the wages are from \$9 to \$16 a month, but he is compelled by circumstances to dwell in a most undesirable and unsanitary manner. Home life, as the American workman experiences it, is almost an unknown condition among Russian industrial workers. It is not unusual for workmen to live in the factories where they work. In Moscow, probably the chief industrial center, it is asserted that about 57 per cent of the operatives inhabit the factories, and the practice is very general in the central provinces. In Moscow only about 25 per cent have their own houses, and about 18 per cent live in rooms in hovels. Outside the central provinces

mit him to commence a "legal" labor organization in St. Petersburg. In an incredibly short time these legal organizations were thriving. Under Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky funds were openly collected and the organizations rendered more formidable.

The first strike under the new conditions made history in Russia. Just a week before the fatal Sunday, January 22, a strike was begun at the Putiloff Iron Works. The men had long been dissatisfied with their condi-

tion, and when two workmen had been discharged for connection with a union the men seized the pretext to strike. On Monday, January 16, 12,000 men struck. Father Gapon attempted to settle the strike with the company directors, but they were upheld by the government, and would not accede to the request that the men dismissed should be reinstated. Each day other factory operatives added their thousands, having struck in sympathy.

By Thursday there were over 100,000 strikers out. It was then that the petition was framed which was sent to the Czar. In this paper there were demanded measures dealing with the people's lack of rights, measures to remedy the poverty of the people and measures to remove the oppressions of labor by capital. The keynote of the petition was the prayer: "Direct, therefore, that the election for the Constitutional Assembly be made by general secret ballot; that is our chief demand. Everything is contained therein."

The Czar Offers Husks.
All the world knows that the Czar was not at the Winter Palace to meet the petitioners and give them an answer; but his soldiers were. The official list of dead gives the number of victims as 128. On February 1 the Czar received a deputation of workmen from the Tsarskoe Selo, made a speech to them, the burden of which was, "Return to your work. May God assist you," gave them a dinner, and then dismissed them. The thirty-four men thus received are said to have been selected by the police for the paternal demonstration, and not to have been in any case intelligent representatives of the workmen.

Since then the Czar has intimated that he may convoke, after centuries of inactivity, the old Zemsky Sobor, or consultative national assembly of notables, which body was partly elected and partly nominated, in order to have it deal with the present conditions. That this would be entirely satisfactory to the parties demanding reforms is not likely, yet it is generally agreed that there would be a perceptible advance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE BEST TONIC

When the system gets debilitated and in a run-down condition it needs a tonic and there has never been one discovered that is the equal of S. S. S. It is especially adapted for a systemic remedy, because it contains no strong minerals to derange the stomach and digestion, and affect the liver and bowels. It is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks selected for their purifying and healing qualities, and possesses just the properties that are needed to restore to the body strong robust health. When the blood becomes impure and clogged with waste matters and poisons the body does not receive sufficient nourishment and suffers from debility, weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, bad digestion and many other disagreeable symptoms of a disordered blood circulation, and if it is not corrected some form of malignant fever or other dangerous disorder will follow. S. S. S. builds up the broken down constitution, clears the blood of all poisons and impurities and makes it strong and healthy. The nerves are restored to a calm restful state, refreshing sleep is had again, the appetite returns and the whole system is toned up by this great remedy. S. S. S. is a blood purifier and tonic and acts promptly in this run-down depleted condition of the system. Book on the blood and medical advice furnished by our physicians, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Never Satisfied.

"When a girl marries," said the landlady, "she is apt to have a rude awakening from her dream of love!"
"Possibly," rejoined the bachelor boarder, "but she no sooner becomes a widow than she closes her eyes and proceeds to dream again."

A Jolly for Papa.

She—And what shall I say in case papa asks what your prospects are?
He—Well, er—you might say I am figuring on securing one of the most prominent, influential and wealthy men in the city for a father-in-law. That ought to fetch him.

"Did you know your husband long before you married him?" asked the casual female acquaintance.

"No," answered the bride whose honeymoon was on the toboggan, "but I'm beginning to find him out now—after midnight."

Judicial Wisdom.

Judge (to witness)—What is your age, madam?
Lady—Twenty-one plus—
Judge (to clerk of court)—You may now swear the witness to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Engaging Candor.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" said the stern parent. "Well, sir, what have you to live on?"
"Why, er—if I succeed in marrying your daughter I'll have you," replied the nervous youth.

Failed to Borrow.

Dinguss—Old fellow, it's the same old story. I'm in need of a little financial succor.
Shadbolt—You'll have to hunt further. I am not the little financial sucker I used to be.—Chicago Tribune.

Orthographical Gymnastics.

The Japanese josh jin-jitsu is a terrible thing if it gets you.
You're up in the air.
Before you know where you're at when the awful thing hits you.—New York Mail.

His First Job.

"Why do you weep?" asked the druggist of the young physician.
"For joy," replied the young M. D. "I'm sick—therefore I have a patient at last."

Where Traveling Is Comfortable.
She—Don't you think that traveling is more comfortable in the West than it is here?

He—I know it is. Why, I have traveled for days there without meeting a single creditor.—Chicago Journal.

Would Relieve Him.

"I wish," sighed the suburbanite, leaning on his snow shovel, "I wish that Jiggs, who has never returned my lawn mower, would come around this winter and borrow my snow shovel."

Long-Felt Want.

Customer—Say, what kind of a crazy novel is this, anyway? It begins with the last chapter and ends with the first.
Bookseller—Oh, that edition is intended for ladies only.

One Is Too Many.

The Maid—A man who has too many wives is a bigamist, is he not?
The Bachelor—Not necessarily. A bigamist is a man who has two or more wives.

Somewhat Different.

He—So you refuse me, eh?
She—You have said it.
He—But you accepted my presents.
She—Yes; they were of some value.

Self-love sometimes borrows the face of honest zeal.—Hall.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.



The Butcher—Vat kind of steak do you vand, ma'am—bortterhouse?
Mrs. Hasherly—No; boarding house.

A Soft Answer.
Mrs. Newcomer—Good morning! Is this Mrs. Teachem's private school?
Mrs. Blinks (hotly)—Indeed it isn't. This is a private house, and these are my own children.

Mrs. Newcomer (hastily)—I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so cultivated, and educated, and scholarly, and—refined, you know.
Mrs. Blinks (genially)—Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call in your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I get ready to go around with her and show her where Mrs. Teachem's school is."

How Chicago Is Spelled.

In sorting over the letters for Chicago a man in the general Chicago office has kept an account of the number of different ways the word Chicago is spelled. Recently the record showed 197 different ways. Some ripe scholar in Finland sent a letter to his brother and spelled the name of the Garden City, Zizzazo. Still another foreigner, possibly with a sinister motive, spelled the word Jagzago. Hipaho, Jajjio, Scheechacho, Hizzago, and Chachicho are also prime favorites.

Latest Slander on 'the Sex.

"I can cure you of that peculiar affection of your neck, madam," the physician said, "but I shall have to prescribe a most heroic remedy."
"Not a surgical operation, doctor?" faltered his fair patient.
"Worse than that, madam," he rejoined. "For six months you must refrain absolutely from turning your head to glance at the attire of anybody whom you happen to meet on the street."—Chicago Tribune.

Queer Way of Telling Time.

In Malay the natives keep a record of time in a remarkable manner. Floating in a bucket filled with water they place a coconut shell which by slow degrees the water finds its way inside. This opening is so proportioned that it takes just one hour for the shell to fill and sink. Then a watchman calls out, the shell is emptied and the operation is begun again.

Encouraging.

An Irishman fell into a river, and it happened that while he was screaming for help his dearest friend, a journalist, crossed the bridge and beheld his struggles. "Be calm! Be resolute!" shouted the journalist. "I'm too late for the evening edition, but I'll give you a lively paragraph in the morning!"

Where the Trouble Was.

An Irishman who was not feeling well after having worked overtime at a Thanksgiving feast, dropped in to consult a pill dispenser. The latter began operations by feeling the patient's pulse. "Pawat's th' good av feelin' me wrist, doother?" asked the son of Erin. "Faith an' it's in me stomach th' trouble do be."

Counting the Cost.

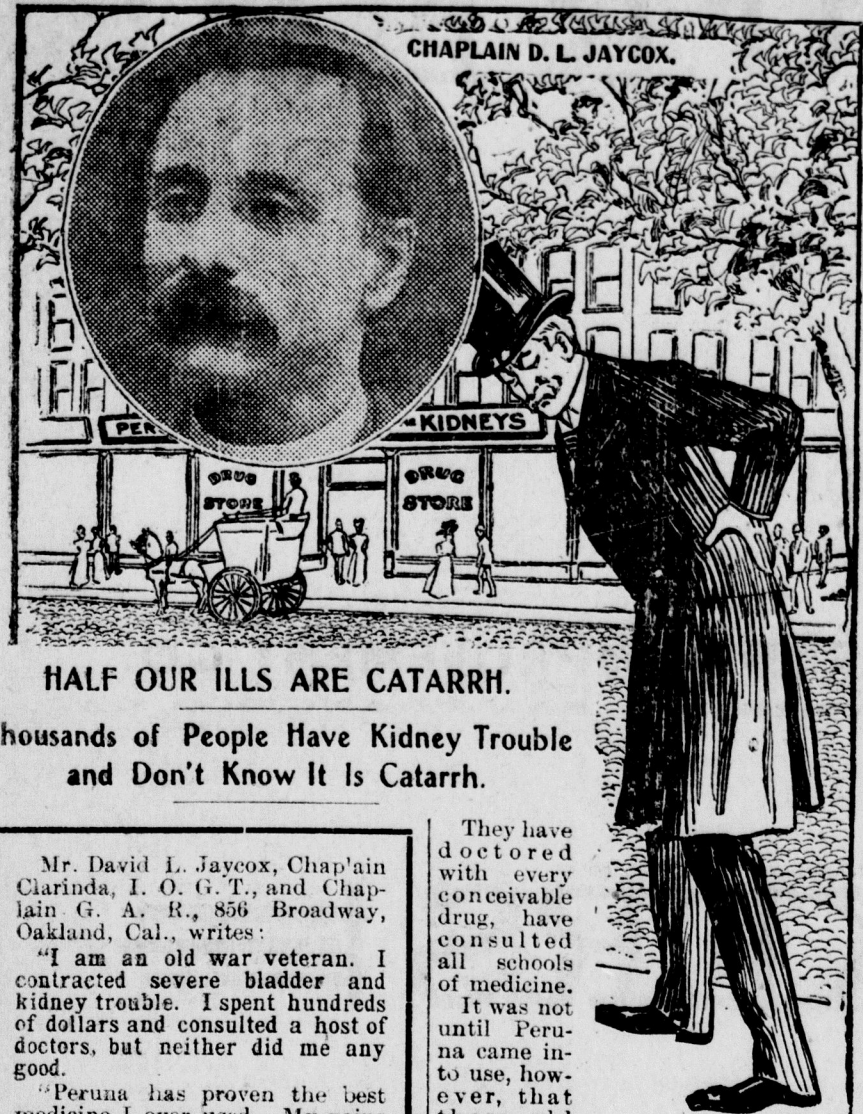
"Thinking before you speak," is a fine maxim," said the peaceful man.
"Yes," answered the prudent person, "and it is especially applicable to modern conditions, in view of what telephone service costs."—Washington Star.

Very Little.

Stubb—Barker is going around saying: "Man wants but little here below."
Penn—Yes, he is going to marry a petite girl.

It is generally more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments.—Carlyle.

ARMY CHAPLAIN SEVERE KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE



HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Thousands of People Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It Is Catarrh.

Mr. David L. Jaycox, Chaplain Clarinda, I. O. G. T., and Chaplain G. A. R., 856 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., writes:

"I am an old war veteran. I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did me any good."

"Peruna has proven the best medicine I ever used. My pains are gone and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well and would not be without a bottle in time of need for ten times its cost."

Hundreds of war veterans have kidney and bladder trouble.

Impure drinking water, sleeping on the ground, and all manner of exposures to wet and cold weather produced catarrh of the kidneys and bladder.

A Big One.

The speikbinder was at the club, and had talked politics for an hour and a half—for practice, possibly, although the Brooklyn Eagle, which tells the story, does not say so.

"And that's the situation in a nutshell," he declared, at the close.

"Heavens!" exclaimed the old general, aside, to his nearest neighbor. "What a nut!"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Trifles Light as Air."

Whiffers—Been having a domestic jar, eh? Well, such clouds will come, you know.

Bliffers (whose wife found a strange hair on his coat)—Yes, they are caused by trifles light as hair.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Car Magnate Pays Fare.

H. H. Vreeland, president of the New York Street Railway Company, never uses a pass on his line, but invariably pays his fare. Should an unlucky conductor overlook him on his collecting tour, as conductors frequently do with others in the rush hours, he would probably hear from the president's office the next day.

"VIGORETS"

are tiny, chocolate-coated, laxative tablets that move the bowels gently, yet thoroughly each day, thereby curing

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headaches, etc. They cool, cleanse and purify the blood.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents. Trial size (10 doses) 10 cents

For a FREE trial package (8 doses) write Adams Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Stop It

The KEELEY treatment permanently cures all liquor and drug addictions.

Endorsed by U. S. Government. Printed matter free.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
170 Market Street, Donohoe Building
SAN FRANCISCO

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SEVERE KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

CHAPLAIN D. L. JAYCOX.

KIDNEYS

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Thousands of People Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It Is Catarrh.

Mr. David L. Jaycox, Chaplain Clarinda, I. O. G. T., and Chaplain G. A. R., 856 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., writes:

"I am an old war veteran. I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did me any good."

"Peruna has proven the best medicine I ever used. My pains are gone and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well and would not be without a bottle in time of need for ten times its cost."

Hundreds of war veterans have kidney and bladder trouble.

Impure drinking water, sleeping on the ground, and all manner of exposures to wet and cold weather produced catarrh of the kidneys and bladder.

He Rides a Wheel.

"Look out for the man riding alongside a car on a bicycle," remarked a Central detail detective the other day. "The street car workers have a new dodge, and the man on the bicycle is part of the game. He's the 'outside man,' as it were."

"A grafter gets on the car and the car is followed by the guy on the wheel. When 'the goods'—a watch or scarfpin—is taken by the fellow on the car he throws it to his pal on the wheel, who gets away with it. If the guy on the wheel sees trouble ahead on the car he gets away, but not without first getting the stuff from his partner if he can."

"It's a slick game, and puzzled us for a while, but we tumbled to it by recognizing one of the crooks on a wheel."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Shopping Troubles.

"To-morrow is my wife's birthday and I want to buy a present that will tickle her."

"We have a nice line of feather boas."

"No, no. I mean something that would make a hit with her."

"Anything in hammers?"

"You misunderstand."

"I want something striking that—"

"Ah, you wish a clock."

"That's all."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Friendly Suggestion.

Windig—I don't know what we are going to do with our youngest boy.

Joblots—What's the trouble?

Windig—He's getting so we can't believe a word he says.

Joblots—Why don't you get him a job in the prediction department of the government weather bureau?

SIZE OF SHOES NOT MARKED.

Dealers Use Cipher System for Numbering Women's Shoes.

What number does she wear? It should be a surprise to a few men, at least to know that she no longer wears shoes of numbered sizes. The old 1, 2, 3 way of numbering women's shoes has seen its day; now sizes are no longer designated by numbers, at least not in the places where she buys shoes that cost as if they were made of gold and a precious stone or two. There are marks and numbers that tell the story of length and breadth to the clerk, but they mean nothing to the customer. Who would guess that K173GS** means 4 1/2 D? Only the shoe clerk, and he tells no one.

Therein is the purpose of the absence of numbers on women's shoes. "I always wear a 3B," she would say, and the clerk would see a No. 4 1/2 D foot resting in the little fitting stand. Without comment he would bring shoes to fit snugly and not with too great discomfort.

"That's very pretty. I think I'll take those," and he would begin to hope a sale had been made. "Now, if he could only get them into a box without—"

"I want to look at them again. Just a moment, please. Why, you said these were 3s and now they are 5s! Why, I never in all my days wore anything bigger than 3s. No, indeed. I shan't be imposed upon. I assure you. I care to see no other shoes; I shall go somewhere where I can be given proper treatment." And a sale lost because the clerk could not hide the true facts about the proper size of shoes for her to wear.

So a few years ago the manufacturers and the merchants resorted to cipher in designating shoes, and a "number" nowadays reads like a football signal. Some women have even penetrated the cipher and, consequently, some shops request that nothing be said about numbers—the salesman will measure the foot and bring a shoe to correspond. That is, he'll bring the first too large, in order to let the fair buyer have the satisfaction of asking for something smaller.

Meanwhile the men's shoes still have sizes marked in plain numbers and in plain sight.—Kansas City Star.

A Well-Known Fact

Magistrate—What have you to say to the charge of being drunk and disorderly last night?

Prisoner—You know, y'r honor, that when a man is drunk, he thinks he's sober, and it's the other people is drunk.

Magistrate—Um—yes, I have heard so.

Prisoner—That's how it was, y'r honor. Th' policeman was drunk.

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."

Mrs. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.

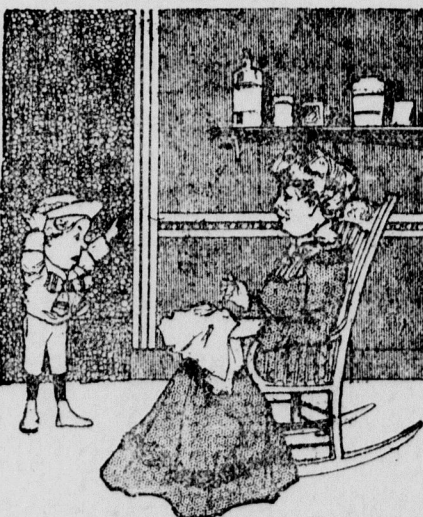
25c. per bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

Cause and Effect.



Johnny—Say, maw, ain't that hair oil in that bottle?
Mamma—No, Johnny; that's glue.
Johnny—Huh! No wonder I can't get my hat off.

Too Much Imagination.

Pity the man or woman devoid of imagination, but he or she who allows the imagination too great liberty becomes its subject rather than its master. The man who wears a rubber on the pedal attachment to his cork leg because the cork foot aches without the rubber is as unfortunate a victim as the Scotchman who fainted on account of the heat in church the first Sunday after stoves were set up, although a fire had not been lighted in any of them.

The Feeble Lad.

Indulgent Mother—John, I wish you'd quit sending that boy around on all sorts of errands. He's not a bit well lately and hardly able to get back and forth from the practice meets of his athletic club.—Baltimore American.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisenbrauer, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. It is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Albert J. Weston, of Cleveland, O., says: "I have used your Castoria in my practice for the past eighteen years with the utmost success."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GOOD "RED HERRING" SARDINES

Comparatively few imported sardines are sold in this country nowadays, yet not one consumer in a thousand knows the difference between the imitation and the genuine, so nearly does the fish sold for a sardine resemble the real sardine in appearance and taste. Nine-tenths of the "sardines" come from Maine. In Eastport alone there are over two dozen places where the mock sardine is prepared and boxed. The New York Sun gives an account of the industry.

The business was begun long ago by a couple of sharp and far-seeing New Yorkers, who began to pack small herring in little wooden kegs and place them on the market under the name of "Russian herring." The venture was most successful, but the men got the idea there was more money still in modeling the herring after the French sardine.

A similar experiment had been tried not long before, but it had turned out to be a failure. It had been easy to pack the Maine herring in olive oil and to encase it in boxes which imitated the French production, but the taste of the herring remained unmistakable, and the scheme failed. The New Yorkers, however, after a few trials, hit on a mixture or blend of spices and oils for a packing sauce, which made a "sardine" of a herring and caused to spring up a gigantic industry. "Sardines" are made not only from common herring, but from young sea trout.

The way the fish are handled at the factory is a sight worth going to Maine to see. When they have been piled in heaps on long tables the cleaning begins. The rapidity of the work is wonderful. A 7-year-old girl can behead and clean seventy-five herrings every minute for ten minutes without a miss or a halt.

New York is the great wholesale center for these Yankee "sardines." One Maine factory alone—and there are others doing as large a trade—has made and sold as many as two million boxes of "sardines" in a year.

Crafty Man.

"But," protested Phoxy's young bride, "you promised me when we were married you would give me anything I wanted."

"No, dear," replied Phoxy, "I was careful to say 'anything you were in want of.' You are not in want of a sealskin sacque."—Philadelphia Press.

Then or Never.

"What, singing so early in the morning?" exclaimed the boarding-house landlady, as she encountered one of her bashful destroyers in the hall. "Don't you know that it is unlucky to sing before breakfast?"

"Perhaps it is," rejoined the early warbler, "but somehow I never feel like singing after I have monkeyed with your bill of fare."

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Locked-out knitting girls of Dover, N. J., have organized a co-operative knitting mill company.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The farms of the United States cover 811,000,000 acres, and employ nearly 10,500,000 people.

Twenty thousand young children, daily and nightly, stand in the streets of London offering various articles for sale.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent, and grain 420 per cent.

Ask for Miller's Milwaukee Beer. Best in the market. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

Of all newspapers in the world 68 in every 100 are printed in the English language.

Lighthouses and lightships dot the coast of Britain at the rate of one to every fourteen miles.

When Jones was last in town he said "there was no Gilt Edge Whisky" where he'd been. "Must have been to the moon," guessed Smith. Good guesser, that Smith.

In London each day 400 children are born, and 250 enter school for the first time.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—Jons F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A Suggestion.

Rounder—I wish I could get a hat that would fit! They're all either too large or too small!

Dealer—Why don't you try one with a rubber band?—Detroit Free Press.

A Good Guess.

"Well, I guess it is time to go," said he, as the clock struck ten; "I hope," the weary maid replied, "You won't have to guess again."

"All Signs Fall in a Dry Time" THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME

In ordering Tower's Slickers, a customer writes: "I know they will be all right if they have the 'Fish' on them." This confidence is the outgrowth of sixty-nine years of careful manufacturing.

A. J. TOWER CO., The Sign of the Fish Boston, U. S. A.

Tower Canadian Co., Limited Toronto, Canada

Makers of Warranted Wet Weather Clothing

HOTEL NETHERLAND

300 Outside Rooms on European Plan.

San Francisco's newest, most central and modern hotel. One block from principal theatres. Steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and long distance telephone in every room. Unquestionably the best moderate priced hotel on the Pacific Coast.

J. S. Young & Sons, Proprietors. (Formerly of Russ House.)

Junction of Market and Turk Streets. Main Entrance, 18 Turk St.

Take any Market St. Car to Turk St. Rooms 75c per day and up.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we will make you the following sure-redeemed offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid 1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages, 2000 Fine Early Turnips, 2000 Blushing Chrys, 2000 Rich Early Lettuce, 1000 Splendid Onions, 1000 Rare Lucious Radishes, 1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers. Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about flowers, roses, small fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice. Big 140-page catalog alone, 6c. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., P.O. La Crosse, Wis.

Time to Rise.

"Look here!" exclaimed the boarder who was anxious to enter society. "Do you know anything about 5 o'clock teas?"

"A 5 o'clock teaze," replied the boarder who rises early, "is an alarm clock."

The land on which the Bank of England stands is valued at \$250 a square foot. Its total value is therefore about \$32,770,000.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10-cent package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well, and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10 cents a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.